

HOUSEFURNISHINGS.

Peninsular Heaters.

When you buy your winter Heating Stove, why not get the best? When you buy a Peninsular, you get the world's standard of excellence in that line.

We have all sizes and styles, but this cut shows the great popular model, and you see it is no higher in price than the ordinary grades that burn out in one winter.

This Stove will give four times the heat for the same amount of coal that you can get out of an ordinary Stove. It has Double Feed Door, 10-inch Blower, Deflector Ring, Free-wheeling Cover, Double Register Wood Grate, Drawn Center Blowing Grate, Check Hammer in Feed Door, Nickel Foot Rings, Never-break Nickel Steel Top Ring, Nickel Feed Door Latch, Nickel Knobs, Turn and Nickel Turn Buckles. Call and see this Heater.

Only \$5.25

ONLY \$12.98.

Here is our great popular model in Peninsular Cooking Stoves. You know the common grade of Stoves will cost you from \$12 to \$15. Here is the great Peninsular make, recognized the world over as incomparably superior to any other, and you get it for \$12.98.

THIS STOVE HAS A KEY-PLATE TOP, which will outlast three ordinary tops, as key plates are interchangeable with each other. They rest on a four-piece frame, which is away from direct action of fire, and will NOT CRACK OR WARP. Perfectly Square 17-inch Steel Oven, which is equal to an ordinary oven two sizes larger, as STEEL RADIATES QUICKLY, saving at least 25 per cent. in fuel and giving 50 PER CENT. MORE OVEN CAPACITY by baking on Never-break Steel Oven Rack and oven bottom at same time. Oven rack is flanged and placed on oven bottom, allows circulation of air under pan. Covered dust-bowl under oven excludes cold, retains heat and quickens baking. There are innumerable points of excellence about this stove which cannot be told in an advertisement. Come and let us show them to you.

Remember, we have all sizes, from the smallest to the largest Steel Range.

The Victor Extension Table.



ONLY \$7.75.

We want to sell 19 6-foot Victor Extension Tables this week. We offer them at the unprecedented figure of \$7.75—lower than they were ever offered before by any house in America. The pattern we offer this week embodies all the latest features of this famous table. In fact, of all articles ever contrived in the furniture factories of the world, this table is a marvel of mechanical ingenuity, carrying its own leaves and so adjusted that a child can manipulate it at will. We are the exclusive agents for this table in this territory, and every one sold is warranted by us for five years. There are many imitations of this table, but this is always the sincerest compliment to merit. Get the genuine Victor at cut price this week.

TWO ROCKER SPECIALS.



ONLY \$1.48

ONLY 98c.

You never before were offered such extraordinary values in Rockers as you see illustrated in this advertisement.

These Rockers are exactly like cuts, the one a Parlor and the other a Sewing Rocker, handsomely carved and polished, and you can't buy them elsewhere for double the money.

CARPETS.

Don't put off buying your Carpet until all the choicest patterns shall be taken. Remember, we have the largest and most varied line of Carpets, Rugs, Matting, Lace Curains, etc., in the city, and our prices are just about what small dealers have to pay at wholesale.

We have all grades, from the cheapest to the most expensive. We quote just a few specimens, prices here:

Velvet Brussels	95c
Roxbury Tapestries	75c
Tapestry Brussels	55c
Ingrains, all wool	57c

All made, laid and lined at above prices.

W. B. TRUMBO CO.
NINTH AND MARKET.

THE EXPOSITION.

Our sale continues upon the plan instituted in the beginning—lower in the price of each article each week until everything is sold. Every week as space permits we take from reserve and place on sale a stock either left over from last season or bought at the end of the season in a job lot for this winter's sale.

Gloves.

Monday morning we place on sale our large stock of Men's, Women's and Children's Gloves. These goods, bought cheap, have been marked to prices much less than cost.

Children's Wool Mittens that we formerly sold for 25c, 30c and 35c we will sell at 10c per pair.

Children's Scotch Wool Gloves, hand-knit, 50c per pair; former price 60c.

Men's Jersey Gloves, in colors, 10c per pair.

Ladies' Fleece-lined Jersey Gloves, in colors, 10c per pair.

Children's Cashmere Gloves, in colors, 10c per pair.

Ladies' Double Silk Mittens, in black, 60c; former price \$1.25.

Children's Astrakhan Mittens, with undressed kid palms, 20c per pair; former price 30c.

Children's Hand-knit Wool Gloves, in black or colors, 20c per pair.

Scotch Wool Gloves, for boys, 20c per pair.

Four-top Kid Mittens, for children, 55c; former price 75c.

Youths' Lined Kid Gloves, 65c; former price 90c.

Ladies' Black Cashmere Gloves, all wool, 20c per pair; former price 30c.

Ladies' Black Cashmere Gloves, all wool, 50c per pair; former price 60c.

Ladies' Fine Cashmere All-wool 4-button, 20c per pair; former price 30c.

Men's Astrakhan Gloves, with undressed kid palms, 40c per pair; former price 50c.

Men's Double-knit Scotch Wool Gloves, 50c per pair; former price 60c.

Wool Fascinators, in dark colors, 10c each.

Embroideries.

One lot of 8-inch Hamburg Embroideries, 12c a yard; former price 15c.

One lot of 2-inch Hamburg Embroideries, 25c a yard.

One lot of 1-inch Hamburg Embroideries, 15c a yard.

One lot of 1/2-inch Hamburg Embroideries, 10c a yard.

One lot of 1/4-inch Hamburg Embroideries, 5c a yard.

One lot of 1/8-inch Hamburg Embroideries, 2c a yard.

One lot of 1/16-inch Hamburg Embroideries, 1c a yard.

One lot of 1/32-inch Hamburg Embroideries, 1/2c a yard.

One lot of 1/64-inch Hamburg Embroideries, 1/4c a yard.

One lot of 1/128-inch Hamburg Embroideries, 1/8c a yard.

One lot of 1/256-inch Hamburg Embroideries, 1/16c a yard.

One lot of 1/512-inch Hamburg Embroideries, 1/32c a yard.

One lot of 1/1024-inch Hamburg Embroideries, 1/64c a yard.

One lot of 1/2048-inch Hamburg Embroideries, 1/128c a yard.

One lot of 1/4096-inch Hamburg Embroideries, 1/256c a yard.

One lot of 1/8192-inch Hamburg Embroideries, 1/512c a yard.

One lot of 1/16384-inch Hamburg Embroideries, 1/1024c a yard.

One lot of 1/32768-inch Hamburg Embroideries, 1/2048c a yard.

One lot of 1/65536-inch Hamburg Embroideries, 1/4096c a yard.

One lot of 1/131072-inch Hamburg Embroideries, 1/8192c a yard.

One lot of 1/262144-inch Hamburg Embroideries, 1/16384c a yard.

One lot of 1/524288-inch Hamburg Embroideries, 1/32768c a yard.

One lot of 1/1048576-inch Hamburg Embroideries, 1/65536c a yard.

One lot of 1/2097152-inch Hamburg Embroideries, 1/131072c a yard.

One lot of 1/4194304-inch Hamburg Embroideries, 1/262144c a yard.

One lot of 1/8388608-inch Hamburg Embroideries, 1/524288c a yard.

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One lot of 1/268435456-inch Hamburg Embroideries, 1/16777216c a yard.

One lot of 1/536870912-inch Hamburg Embroideries, 1/33554432c a yard.

One lot of 1/1073741824-inch Hamburg Embroideries, 1/67108864c a yard.

One lot of 1/2147483648-inch Hamburg Embroideries, 1/134217728c a yard.

One lot of 1/4294967296-inch Hamburg Embroideries, 1/268435456c a yard.

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One lot of 1/17179869184-inch Hamburg Embroideries, 1/1073741824c a yard.

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One

CORSETS.

DRY GOODS, ETC.

Announcement.

MRS. DEAN, representing La Vida Corset Company, will be with us this week "in Corset Section" to fit these great Corsets on such Ladies as may wish it, and demonstrate their superior merit. A cordial invitation is extended the Ladies of Louisville and vicinity to call.



"La Vida" Straight-Front Corset Is a Luxury.

Imagine a model so easy in its lines that the first day of wearing gives as much comfort as all other corsets you have worn gave after weeks of use; a corset so beautifully contoured that not a ridge is apparent through your dress; a corset so sensible that there is no strain upon breast or abdomen, no interference with breathing or digestion; a corset so hygienic that it keeps the shoulders back and forces an erect, queenly attitude.

"La Vida's" are French school corsets shaped to the lines of American figures. They require no alteration, as do imported goods. They are produced by American labor and are therefore perfect mechanically and a-bristle with durability and ease. They are all whaleboned, French-gored and bias cut.

French Corsets at good cost 50 per cent. more, and easily so. Imported sorts bear five or six per cent. as well as a duty. These come to you with the manufacturer's and our profit only.

John L. Lewis & Co.

BY TELEPHONE

Newspaper Which Serves Over 7,000 Patrons.

SUBSCRIBERS SIT AT HOME

WITH RECEIVERS TO THEIR EARS AND HEAR ALL THE NEWS.

SERVICE STARTS AT 9 A. M.

Philadelphia, Oct. 5.—The North American says: It is not often the United States looks to Europe for new ideas. We order most things better in America. Our proud boast is that nothing afloat can match our yachts, our great stores, our trusts and our trust magnates.

"We're a great people," says Mr. Dooley to his friend Hennessy, "and the best of it is we know we are."

Yet there is one thing we haven't got that Europe has. It's the telephone newspaper, officially called in good Hungarian "Telefon-Hirmondó."

Bellamy's conception was of a speaking, singing, lecturing, opera-giving "newspaper." What to him was merely a bold fancy has been carried into actual practice by the late Hungarian electrician, Theodore Puskas, who at one time was a collaborator with Edison.

By means of his "newspaper," 7,000 citizens of Budapest are kept in actual touch with everything that is happening all over the world at the instant the news reaches the city. In addition, they are given knowledge of local events of importance.

There is no waiting for a stock quotation or the result of a horse race or the death of a famous man to be put into type and printed. Subscribers to the newspaper merely adjust the receivers to their ears and listen to the events of the day while sipping cider through a straw.

When Puskas first put his system into practical use he had forty-three miles of telephone wires and about 350 subscribers. At the present time there are 60 miles of wires and 7,000 subscribers. Budapest is talking of extending the system to every corner of the kingdom, so that the whole population could enjoy its advantages.

Events are transmitted by readers called "stenographers," who speak into a space between two large microphones hanging opposite each other. Lecturers and singers use the same transmitter. For orchestral purposes there are special transmitters with large funnels, while for piano a special apparatus is provided.

Its editorial management, the Telefon-Hirmondó's system is unique and simple. There is a business manager, an editor, four subeditors, ten reporters and six stenographers. So it may be seen that lungs and legs are the essentials.

"Stenographers" take ten-minute turns at the transmitter, each for twelve seconds. From editor-in-chief to office boy, the Telefon-Hirmondó employs 180 persons, and pays good salaries.

Everybody of prominence takes the service, and it is usual at salons or on the boulevard to hear the query: "Have you heard the Telefon-Hirmondó today?"

In America we have certain special services, which illustrate the value of such a system. In certain countries in Western States known as "broom-corn counties," and which are scattered from Ohio to Iowa, the farmers receive a broom-corn quotation service. The price of this article fluctuates so violently that farmers are compelled to keep in touch with the market. Every afternoon at a certain hour the farmers on the circuit are called up by the telephone company and the prices for the day are given out.

At stated periods, when some event of special importance stirs the public, a bulletin service is generally given by the local telephone company. Thus, on presidential election day, the news reports from every quarter of the United States are reported to subscribers who are anxiously waiting to hear whether the country is saved or going to the "demonstration boys."

It was reserved for Budapest to make application of the idea of a genuine and continuous news service.

One extraordinary thing about the "Telefon-Hirmondó" is that it is almost as cheap as a daily paper. Two cents a day is all that is asked for its services. Subscribers receive the news by paying four months in advance, but the usual term of service is one year. Thus the Telefon-Hirmondó will install a receiver in house or office for twelve months.

Each receiver has two ear-pieces, so that a man and wife may enjoy the weather news together, or lovers listen to the courting news of "Triana and Isidore," while holding hands. So, too, the patient at the dentist's could get the latest astronomical time that his tooth is pulled, or the man waiting for a shave enjoy the music of the regimental bands.

The company which controls the service begins its news service at 9 a. m., with the exact astronomical time, and then for every half or quarter hour of the day until 11 p. m. there is a schedule by which the subscriber can tell exactly what class of news is being served. And the programme is not adhered to strictly. If between the hours of 10 and 11 a. m. the news of the assassination of Austria's Emperor should reach the office, local exchange quotations and the contents of the local daily press would be responded to give the more important bulletin.

In order, however, to understand the programme, we reproduce one that is typical.

9 a. m.—Exact astronomical time.

9:10-9:15 a. m.—Reading of programme, of Vienna and foreign news and of the chief contents of the official press.

9:15-9:20 a. m.—Chief contents of local daily press.

11:15-11:20 a. m.—General news and finance.

11:20-11:25 a. m.—Local, theatrical and foreign news.

11:25-11:30 a. m.—Vienna exchange news.

11:30-11:35 a. m.—Parliamentary, provincial and foreign news.

11:35-11:40 a. m.—Exchange news.

11:40-11:45 a. m.—Exchange news.

11:45-11:50 a. m.—Exchange news.

11:50-11:55 a. m.—Exchange news.

11:55-12:00 p. m.—Exchange news.

12:00-12:05 p. m.—Exchange news.

12:05-12:10 p. m.—Exchange news.

12:10-12:15 p. m.—Exchange news.

12:15-12:20 p. m.—Exchange news.

12:20-12:25 p. m.—Exchange news.

12:25-12:30 p. m.—Exchange news.

12:30-12:35 p. m.—Exchange news.

12:35-12:40 p. m.—Exchange news.

12:40-12:45 p. m.—Exchange news.

12:45-12:50 p. m.—Exchange news.

12:50-12:55 p. m.—Exchange news.

12:55-1:00 p. m.—Exchange news.

1:00-1:05 p. m.—Exchange news.

1:05-1:10 p. m.—Exchange news.

1:10-1:15 p. m.—Exchange news.

1:15-1:20 p. m.—Exchange news.

1:20-1:25 p. m.—Exchange news.

1:25-1:30 p. m.—Exchange news.

1:30-1:35 p. m.—Exchange news.

1:35-1:40 p. m.—Exchange news.

1:40-1:45 p. m.—Exchange news.

1:45-1:50 p. m.—Exchange news.



We are sole agents in Louisville for the great Munsing Underwear for men, women and children. If you have never worn the Munsing, do so at once.

The Munsing Underwear

will not irritate the most sensitive skin.

It is made from elastic fabrics of great durability and fineness. Every detail of manufacture is given most careful attention, no expense being spared to make garments perfect in every particular.

The Munsing Underwear

is popular with all men who care to be neatly and comfortably dressed.

The fact that men who have once worn the Munsing Union Suits will buy no other kind

is evidence of merit and accounts for the constantly increasing demand.

The Comfort and Health

of your Children is largely determined by the warmth and quality of their underwear.

The best wearing, as well as the best fitting and most satisfactory underwear for your boy or girl is a suit of the

Matchless Munsing Underwear.

Patronize American goods, especially when you know they are the best. Like Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne.

Elder-Lilly. Taylorville, Ky., Oct. 6.—(Special.)—The engagement of Mr. G. R. Elder and Miss Nell Lilly has been announced. The marriage will take place this month. The prospective bride is the daughter of Dr. J. M. Lilly, of Fairfield, and is noted for her beauty and charming personality. Mr. Elder is a merchant at Wakefield, this county, and is widely known and popular.

Patronize American goods, especially when you know they are the best. Like Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne.

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Lewis' Advanced Styles For Autumn and Winter

In Furs, Man-tailored Suits and Skirts, Coats, Jackets, Costumes, Automobile Driving Coats, Newmarkets and Raglans are now being shown. Every woman in Louisville knows that they can safely rely on this house for correctness of style, reliability of price and fairness in dealing.

Linen Scoop.

Our resident New York buyer has picked up another lot of linens at a price that we can make a great stir on. Come in Monday and see them

\$1.25 Yard for a lot of extra fine 2-yard wide Irish Double Damask Table Linen, in all the latest designs, with no Napkin to match; made to retail for \$2.00 a yard.

\$3.50 Per dozen for a lot of 8 dozen 4 size Dinner Napkins, all pure Irish Linen, extra fine double damask, latest designs, made to sell for \$5.00 a dozen.

Colored Dress Goods

Cloths adapt themselves beautifully to fall and winter gowns, and are very much the rage this season. We have all the fashionable weaves—Venetians, Broadcloths, Camel's hairs, Meltons and Kerseys. On Monday we will make you a line of special prices as follows:

39c 40-inch All-wool Camel's Hair Cheviot that is worth regularly 50c.

59c 42-inch French Whipcord, in all the new colors, a 75c seller.

75c 45-inch Fine Melton Cloth, in a good line of colors; this is easily worth \$1.00.

\$1.00 a yard for an extra good quality of Broadcloth in all late autumn colors; this cannot be matched at \$1.25.

\$1.50 a yard for 54-inch All-wool Venetian Cloth, in all new shades; this is an extra good value and must be seen to be appreciated.

Special. See our new Persian Shirt Waist Materials at Dress Goods counter.

\$1.25 for 54-inch Cream Cloth Serge especially made for Skirts; ask to see this.

Wedding Stationery.

At Home and Calling Cards engraved in the latest styles adopted by polite society. Prices moderate.

Flannel Waistings.

Fashions point to flannel as being the correct thing for this season's waist material. We make mention of only a few of our exclusive things.

65c Yard Granite Weaves with fancy stripes, are very stylish; we show a big range of styles.

75c Yard Persian styles, Granite Weaves and Tricot; are the latest effects.

\$1.00 Yard Silk Embroidered Waist Flannels in all colors; our own special styles.

\$1.50 Yard very handsome Silk Embroidered French Flannels in rose, tan, army blue, sage green and all the leading shades.

\$5.00 each Flannel Embroidered and Braided Waist Pattern; our own importation in all the leading shades.

You're safe in buying Carpets

From such a store as this.

Black Dress Goods.

Four eye-openers for Monday. Very special bargains for one day only.

39c a yard, 40-inch All-wool Heavy Cheviot that we sell for 50c.

45c a yard, 42-inch Mohair and Wool, small figured Pierollas, new designs, 75c value.

49c 42-inch All-wool English Serge in fine close quality that is worth 65c.

59c a yard for All-wool Storm Serge that is 42 inches wide, heavy and firm, a 75c seller.

Blanket Time.

A Comfort and Blanket sale to-morrow at prices that will interest such as need these indispensable articles.

\$1.39 Silkoline Covered Comforts filled with pure white cotton, size 72x84 inch, in a big assortment styles and colors; an everyday \$2.00 value. This price for Monday only.

\$3.48 Each All-wool 11-4 California Gray Blankets, made of pure sanitary wool; most stores ask \$5.00 for same blanket.

A few select pairs of Blankets left from last season at prices that will interest you.

Lewis' House-furnishing Dept.

is complete. Everything needed in the laundry, kitchen, etc., to be had here, and prices always a little lower than elsewhere for similar goods.

Tinware Specials.

1c For Tin Cups and Biscuit Cutters.

3c For 2 sizes Pie Pans, Pot Covers and Pint Cups.

5c For 1-quart Buckets, 1-quart Cups, 8-inch Square Cake Pans, 1-quart Milk Pans, Re-lined Wash Basins, Enamelled-handled Dippers, 10-inch Jelly Cake Pans, etc., etc.

10c For Water Pails, 6-quart Milk Pans, 3-quart Coffee Pots, 1-gallon Oil Cans, 4-quart Preserving Kettles.

15c For 6-quart Covered Buckets, 12-quart Water Pail, 12-quart Steamer and Cover, 10-quart Dish Pans.

25c For Japanned Foot Tubs, 10-quart Chamber Pails, 18-lb. Sugar Boxes and 12-quart Galvanized Pails.

50c For large Japanned Bread Boxes, extra large Foot Tubs, 25-lb. Flour Bins.

75c For Galvanized Wash Basins, Covered Garbage Cans, extra large Wash Tubs.

\$1.00 For Hanging Bread Boxes, heavy tin, nicely Japanned in assorted colors; can be hung up in the pantry out of the way.

Wire Goods.

1c For Spout Tea Strainers.

5c For Tea and Coffee Pot Stands, Bowl Strainers, Coffee and Tea Strainers, wire handles; 1-gallon Savers, Potato Mashers.

10c For large Cake Coolers, Dish Drainers, large Coffee Strainers, Flour Sifters, etc.

Optical Dept.

Tired Eyes. If your eyes tire easily, itch, smart or burn, it is evidence of some refractive error. We invite you to call and consult our expert optician; it will cost you nothing, and if you do not need glasses he will tell you so.

Eyes Examined Free

For Men.

Look after your Winter Underwear. The Macaulay & Marcus Underwear this week at about HALF PRICE.

50c Per garment, the famous Glastonbury, FALL MEDICINE Underwear, gray or camelhair color, actual value \$1.00, sizes from 30 to 32.

50c Per garment, Men's Wool-fleeced Cotton-back Shirts and Drawers, flat seams, pearl buttons, extra heavy for winter wear, all sizes.

75c Per garment, M. & M. price \$1.50; Men's Fancy Striped Blue Pure Cashmere Wool Underwear; the Golden Star fancy Silk-striped Worsted Underwear; natural Gray Pure Wool Underwear, and the famous Wright's Pure Wool-fleeced Underwear.

\$1.00 Per garment, M. & M. price \$1.50 and \$2.00; the famous Luger Knitting Company's Blue Mixed and Fancy-striped Wool Underwear; the Golden Star fancy Silk-striped Worsted Underwear; natural Gray Pure Wool Underwear, and the famous Wright's Pure Wool-fleeced Underwear.

\$1.50 Per garment, M. & M. price \$2.50; Wright's famous Silk-mixed Wool-fleeced Underwear, warranted not to shrink; comes in pink, light blue and fancy striped.

60c Per dozen, worth \$2.00 and \$2.75. E. and W. Cluett, Conn. and Barber Brand Collars. These are slightly soiled, but first quality.

Sock Sale

For small feet only. 110 dozen Boys' or Men's full-fashioned, Gray Natural Wool or Red and Tan-mixed, Extra-heavyweight Socks. These are the world famous American Hosiery Company's make, made to order, and are the best of the kind. TWO SIZES ONLY, 9 and 9½. \$1.00 the box, 6 pairs.

School Boys' Wearables in correct styles.

Good, honest materials and moderate cost. School Caps at 25c. School Socks, Shirts, Shoes, etc.

\$2.50 Will get a stylish Vestee Suit, with large sailor collar, that originally cost \$5 to \$6; ages 4 to 8.

\$2.98 For All-wool Double-breasted School Suits, in neat checks and mixtures; ages 7 to 18.

\$2.98 Sailor Blouse Suits of heavy blue serge or chevrons, trimmed with red or white braid.

See our elegant line of Russian and Sailor Blouse Norfolk and 3-piece Suits, from \$3.50 to \$10.

When out hunting Carpets

Come to the Representative Carpet Store.

Silverware.

We beg to announce that we have put in an entire new stock of the genuine

1847 ROGERS BROS. —the original Rogers that has been on the market for over fifty years. Our grandmothers used to have it. Every piece is guaranteed for twenty years. It's the "silver-plate that wears." So that above trade-mark is stamped on the bottom of every piece, otherwise you are getting only an imitation of the genuine 1847 Rogers Bros.' To introduce these goods to the public we shall offer some prices that will make you wonder how we do it.

39c For 1847 Rogers' Sugar Shells.

45c For 1847 Rogers' Pickle Forks.

49c For 1847 Rogers' Butter Knives.

75c For 1847 Rogers' Beef Forks.

85c For 1847 Rogers' Cream Ladles.

90c For 1847 Rogers' Cold-meat Forks.

98c For 1847 Rogers' Gravy Ladles.

98c For 1847 Rogers' Sugar Tongs.

98c For 6 1847 Rogers' Tea-spoons.

\$1.25 For 1847 Rogers' Child's Sets.

\$1.25 For 1847 Rogers' Berry Spoons.

\$1.45 6 1847 Rogers' Coffee Spoons.

\$1.49 For 6 1847 Rogers' Dessert Spoons.

\$1.50 For 1847 Rogers' Pie Servers.

\$1.75 For 6 1847 Rogers' Orange Spoons.

\$1.75 For 6 1847 Rogers' 12-oval Triple-plated on Steel Knives or Forks.

\$1.85 For 6 1847 Rogers' Oyster Forks.

\$1.98 For 6 1847 Rogers' Table-spoons.

\$1.98 For 1847 Rogers' Oyster Ladles.

\$2.50 For 1847 Rogers' Soup Ladles.

All above silverware with the exception of Tea, Dessert and Table-spoons, Butter Knives and Sugar Shells, are packed in satin-lined boxes.

Velvets.

A Velvet season is upon us, and we are ready for it. We have a line of Black Cloak and Sulting Velvets that were bought in such a way that they can be sold for much less than other houses ask for the same qualities. Here are specimens:

\$2.00 a yard, 25-inch Silk Cloak and Sulting Velvets that are worth \$2.75.

\$2.50 a yard, 24-inch Silk Sulting and Cloaking Velvets that are worth \$3.50.

\$3.00 a yard for 27-inch Silk Velvets that are beautiful in color and quality and that bring \$4.00 all the time.

\$2.50 a yard for 32-inch Silk Velour that's cheap at \$3.50.

\$3.50 a yard for 32-inch Silk Velour that cannot be matched for less than \$4.50.

\$4.00 a yard buys an Extra Heavy Velour that is worth every cent of \$5.00.

We never misrepresent goods nor exaggerate prices.

High-Class
Materials.

ELEGANT AND EXCLUSIVE

High-Class
Manufacture.

Two Very Attractive Special Items

20 Dozen

Fine Imported Zephyr Shawls, in white, black, gray, red, pink and blue—some are all zephyr—many are silk mixed. Being a sample collection there are only one or two of a kind. Prices very low.

19c a Yard.

Fifteen hundred yards of White Piques—qualities that have been selling at from 35c to 55c a yard. We have cleaned up a manufacturer's line at a nominal price and offer them to our trade at a sacrifice.

Fur
Opening.

To-morrow morning we display our new and elegant collection of 1901-02 Furs. The very latest novelties in Fur Neckwear, Collarettes, Muffs, etc., all of the most fashionable shapes and decidedly swell creations. Of course we want you to call and inspect them.

NEW GOODS EVERY DAY

More Big Values in Handkerchiefs

Three for 25c

Five hundred dozen direct from a large importer, bought away under price and to sell the same way. Splendid assortment. Plain hem with lace insertion, and lace edges with embroidered corners.

12c and 15c.

Another lot of several hundred dozen from an importer, purchased at a very low figure—these are known as "Samples"—they comprise beautiful embroidered and scalloped edges, etc. Well worth 25c each.

Men's
Underwear.

Heavy Fall and Winter weights just opened in the very best grades and at the very lowest prices. Our assortments are large and the variety includes all the good styles in all sizes.

ONLY 50c EACH

Men's extra nice quality heavy Fleece-lined Shirts and Drawers, in brown and blue. Also winter weight Ribbed Cotton Fleece-lined Shirts and Drawers, in ecru, brown and blue.

ONLY 75c EACH

Men's Camel-hair Shirts and Drawers, finished with pearl buttons on shirts and drawers—extra good value.

ONLY \$1.00 EACH

Men's extra fine Wool Fleece-lined Shirts and Drawers. Also Camel-hair and Natural Wool; exceptionally good qualities.

Special Selling!

"MUNSING"
Union Suits
FOR MEN—

The genuine "Munsing" make at prices much under the regular figures. Great opportunities for bargains.

ONLY \$1.15 SUIT

Regular Price \$1.50.

"MUNSING" Fall-weight Ribbed Cotton Union Suits.

ONLY \$2.25 SUIT

Regular Price \$3.00.

"MUNSING" Natural Wool Union Suits; fine grade.

ONLY \$3.45 SUIT

Regular Price \$4.50.

"MUNSING" Blue and Flesh-colored Mercerized Union Suits.

Knit Underwear



For ladies and children, in all styles, all shapes, all qualities, all colors, all sizes, all prices. Buy now. Take no chances on colds, which mean sickness and sickness means doctors' bills.

ONLY 25c EACH

Ladies' extra nice quality Ribbed Cotton Fleece-lined Vest and Pants, in cream and silver colors; Vest in high neck and long sleeves, finished in pearl buttons. Same style in better quality at 50c.

ONLY 50c SUIT

Then up to 75c and \$1.00

Ladies' extra nice quality Ribbed Cotton Fleece-lined Union Suits; these suits have just been received and are by far the best values we have ever shown for the price.

Big Corset Sale



An offering of P. D. French Corsets—a make which is second to none—at reduced prices. The best corset chance in the city for this week. You will certainly appreciate it.

ONLY \$1.50 PAIR

Reduced from \$2.50 to \$5.00—four styles, in white, black and drab—not all sizes, hence this reduction; but if your size is in this lot it will be a big bargain for you.

ONLY \$1.50 PAIR

For Reform Corsets, made of fine French materials, whalebone throughout, in short and medium lengths, known as "seconds," but no imperfections—real value \$2.50 to \$5.00 a pair.

Corset Covers.



Exceptional values in Cotton, Merino and Silk Corset Covers just received at the Knit Underwear Department. We closed out an importer's entire line and got them at very little above one-half their regular value. They go on sale to-morrow at proportionately low prices.

35c

Ladies' high neck and long sleeve Ribbed Cotton Corset Covers, with hand crocheted trimming, pearl buttons, etc.; fully worth 50c.

50c

Ladies' high neck and long sleeve Merino Corset Covers, with silk tape in neck and pearl buttons; fully worth \$1.00.

85c

Ladies' Black Silk Corset Covers, same quality in high neck and long sleeves, at \$1.00; real value \$1.50 and \$1.75.

Book Dept.



Every new title as it comes from the publisher and every popular magazine of the day. All classics and standard works. Our Book Department is complete in every way. Prices under the publishers'.

FOR MONDAY ONLY.

JUST \$1.39 COPY

Reduced from \$1.59.

Full Leather-bound, Silk-stitched Bible, complete concordance, marginal notes, references and maps, good paper and good print, self-pronouncing—just the thing for teachers.

ONLY \$1.69 COPY

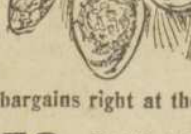
Reduced from \$1.98.

Webster's Dictionary, in calfskin binding, thumb index, beautiful colored plates, national flags, floral helps, foreign phrases; everything up-to-date.

25c

JUST RECEIVED—New, beautiful and beautiful, like "Visits of Eliza," "Black Rock," "Minister of the World," "English Woman's Love Letters," "Abbe Constantin," "Love Letters of a Worldly Woman," "Things Will Take a Turn," "Rab and His Friends," and many others.

Jewelry Gems.



Choice clever novelties always in stock. Some new things shown this week for the first time at prices that make them bargains right at the start.

50c

EACH—An elegant and exclusive line of fine Medallion Hat Pins.

\$1.00

Choice of a very large and new assortment of Leather Chatelaine Bags, small, medium and large sizes, black and colors—extra values.

\$1.50

We closed out a very beautiful line of Cut Glass Pendants and Necklaces at one-half their real value—very piece jeweled and worth from \$2.50 to \$3.00—our price only \$1.50.

WE
Fill

Mail Orders

With promptness and satisfaction. Largest Mail Order department in the city. Experienced clerks and tasty buyers.

A REMARKABLE SPECIAL OFFERING
Latest Style Fall Silks and Velvets.

We bought them at the GREAT SILK SALE IN NEW YORK. Some of them were on sale last week, but owing to fresh arrivals and the size of our purchase, the assortments are still complete. Bear in mind these Silks are not out-of-style fabrics, but just the very sorts we should have purchased for regular stock at regular prices if this notable trade incident had not enabled us to get and give you bargains of the best and timeliest character. You know it has always been the policy of this store to share with its patrons every advantage and good fortune that comes this way.

Look at These Wonderfully Low Prices:

29c 49c 59c 69c 79c 89c

YARD YARD YARD YARD YARD YARD
For All-silk Taffeta, in white, pink and light blue. The very best grade of silk goods ever offered at this price. Can't be matched anywhere.
For an extra quality heavy All-silk Taffeta, in gray, navy, red, green, national blue, brown and cerise. A real golden bargain opportunity.
For a magnificent quality of 22-inch Black Dress Taffeta, every yard pure dye silk; warranted to wear or goods replaced. An unusual chance.
Twenty-five pieces of assorted Striped Washable Taffeta Silks for Waists. Also All-silk Flannel for Waists, in cardinal, navy, gray, ecru and old rose.
Complete line of Crepe de Chine, 24 inches wide, purest Silk and in the newest colorings. A most beautiful fabric. Really worth \$1.25 a yard.
For the latest fad in Figured Silk Flannels, warranted to wash, in all the best colorings, embroidered designs and polka dots.

The only complete lines of Corduroys, Velutinas and Velvet Cords in the city for dresses and blouses, in all of the latest colorings and combinations. Ask to see them.

Specials in Black Goods

We are offering some extraordinary values in up-to-date, stylish Black Fabrics for this week. None but reliable goods are shown, and they will surely command your attention and admiration.

ONLY 69c

YARD

Fine line of 46-inch extra high-grain All-wool Storm Serge, in black and navy, 24 inches wide and come in many different styles, such as Camel-hair effects, Canvas effects, Basket weaves, etc. These are really \$1.50 values, and if you desire the most stylish materials of the year you will not overlook them.

ONLY \$1.25

YARD

Black Chandra Suitings, the newest fabric for this season's wear, 24 inches wide and come in many different styles, such as Camel-hair effects, Canvas effects, Basket weaves, etc. These are really \$1.50 values, and if you desire the most stylish materials of the year you will not overlook them.

Mail Orders are promptly filled and samples cheerfully sent to all prospective customers.

New Colored Dress Goods

This department is famous for its high character of materials and the correctness of the styles shown. It is always the first to announce the arrival of Fashion's latest decree in novelties.

NEW.

Our second importation of Woolen Goods just received and open for inspection Monday morning. No house in America is displaying more high-class fabrics than we are. Our showing is strictly up-to-date and we invite a comparison, not only of styles and material, but of prices as well.

NEW.

To-morrow we show for the first time—Fancy Wide Stripe Suitings, New Canvas Weaves, New Zibelines, New Colorings in Broadcloths and Venetians. Our \$1.25 Venetians in 27 different shades are the best values ever offered. Other new and desirable fabrics just opened. We always lead, never follow.

Mail Orders are promptly filled and samples cheerfully sent to all prospective customers.

Autumn Fashions in the Cloak Room.

Styles are prettier than ever—the past season justifies self-congratulation. Business has made a healthy growth—there has been an increased patronage in every line. The Fall showings are now complete, yet new goods are coming in every day—to-morrow's display is unusually attractive, and all things are rightly priced. The same progressive policy that has so materially advanced us in the past will be continued in the future. A policy that has created much comment, a policy which assures every patron the best the world produces at a price commensurate with its goodness.

Louisville's Greatest Shopping Headquarters for Dry Goods, Ready-to-Wear Garments, Etc.

Kaufman, Straus & Co.

521, 523, 525, 527 Fourth Avenue.

Hosiery
Department.

No other Hosiery stock in Louisville can show more and better styles than what are found in our extra large assortments. The new things for Fall and Winter are all in and every one is a value.

ONLY 15c PAIR

Children's Fast-black Ribbed and Fleece-lined Hose, double knees, heels and toes. Better qualities at 25c.

ONLY 15c PAIR

Children's Fast-black Cotton Hose, in quality, spliced knees, heels and toes, all sizes 6 to 10. Better qualities at 25c.

ONLY 25c PAIR

Ladies' Black Fleece-lined Hose, double knees, high spliced heels and toes. Better qualities at 35c and 50c.

ONLY 25c PAIR

Ladies' Black Wool Hose, in plain and ribbed, spliced heels and toes. Better qualities at 35c, 40c, 50c, 75c and 85c.

A full and complete line of Infants' Drawer Leggings; also Children's, Misses' and Ladies' Leggings in all colors.

Stationery
Department.

High Art Engraving in Visiting, At Home and Wedding Cards; Crests, Monograms, Coats of Arms, etc., executed in faultless style.

4c

For Ruled Pencil Pads of 20 sheets, good for school purposes.

39c

Our "Special Value" High-grade Society Paper, 20 sheets and envelopes, swell new shape.

\$1.00

Five quires, with envelopes to match, Hurd's Bank Note Bond, in white and tint.

Matting

Goodness.

Nobody can show better. We import direct and can make the lowest prices.

ONLY 25c YARD

Two hundred pieces of very pretty carpet effects in fine grade Japanese Matting.

Toilet Articles.

Needed things for the dressing case and bathroom at very little prices.

5c

3 FOR 10c—Good Sponges for housecleaning.

5c

For Perfumed Talcum Powder, in patent sifting box.

8c

For Waller's Cream of Flowers for chapped hands and face.

10c

For H. & H. Soap for cleaning carpets, rugs, etc.

10c

Each for large assortment of Imported Tooth Brushes, worth 15c to 25c.

12c

For Dr. Sheffield's Dentifrice—a very reliable preparation.

17c

For Cuticura Soap—the real genuine article.

29c

For extra large size English Chamomile Skins, worth 50c.

50c

For 1 dozen rolls Tissue Toilet Paper.

Shades made to order to fit any window. Get our prices.

Silk Petticoats.

Big sale of manufacturers' samples. Made of best silk, handsomely finished, of ample width, at greatly reduced prices. A specially bright opportunity to secure bargains of consequence. Ladies should not miss this chance.

ONLY \$3.50 EACH

One lot of Ladies' Silk Petticoats, in all the desirable shades, narrow ruffles—real value \$5.00 to \$6.00.

ONLY \$4.75 EACH

One lot of Ladies' Silk Petticoats, all desirable shades, deep accordion ruffles—real values \$5.25 to \$7.50.

ONLY \$6.95 EACH

One lot of Ladies' Petticoats, handsome plain taffeta silks, umbrella shape, neat finished ruffles—real value \$10.00.

ONLY \$6.95 EACH

One lot of Ladies' Petticoats, best quality ungarmented silk, umbrellas of ruffles, nice colors—real value \$8.00 to \$10.00.

ONLY \$30c YARD

Two specially attractive values this week. A saving to you on every purchase.

ONLY \$35c YARD

We offer a permanent finish, finely mercerized Satens, very suitable for separate skirts in this season's latest shades; well worth 45c.

ONLY \$35c YARD

Watered Silk Velours, in all colors, a neatly finished silk-mixed lining, for capes, coats and separate skirts; really worth 45c.

A New Value.

An elegant novelty in Bric-a-Brac just opened. It goes at a bargain price.

ONLY 25c EACH

Framed Miniatures, portraits and fancy figures, in gold and ebony frames, elegant products, really worth 50c each.

Lace Curtains.

After housecleaning you will find that you need something in the way of draperies. This department was never more complete in its collection of pretty things for the household.

\$1.25

A PAIR—Muslin Cur-

tains, with ruffles, 36

yards long—new

style.

\$1.90

A PAIR—Nice quality

of Nottingham Lace

Curtains—beautiful new

designs.

\$2.25

A PAIR—Very nice

in new and beautiful

patterns, 36 yards long.

\$3.00

A PAIR—Extra good

quality of Nottingham

Lace Curtains—all new

styles.

\$4.50

A PAIR—Handsome

patterns in Irish and

Antique

Lace Curtains—all new

styles.

\$5.25

A PAIR—Mercedized

Tapestry Portieres—

look like silk—we show

them in very rich color

effects.

WASH GOODS.
Outing Flannels, light and dark colors, per yard.....**5c**
29-inch Flannelettes for wrap-pers at.....**8c**
Fine quality Flannelettes, full yard wide, at.....**10c**

LADIES' FLANNELETTE SHIRT WAISTS
in light and dark colors, with French back and bishop sleeves **49c**
All-wool Flannel Waists, with tucked back and front.....**98c**

LOUISVILLE'S GREAT DEPARTMENT STORE
Herman Straus
414-416-418-420-422 WEST MARKET ST.

Fancy Silk-embroidered Flannel
WAIST PATTERNS,
Complete, with trimmings to match. Price per pattern.....**\$2.98**

FLANNELS.
Plain colors in All-wool Twill Flannels, per yard.....**35c**
All-wool Fancy Striped Flannel, for ladies' waists.....**59c**
Silk-embroidered French Flannel, for waists.....**98c**

Ladies' and Misses' Kersey Cloth Boxcoat

Jackets,
in blue, brown, castor, red and black, with pointed velvet collar, and lined with merized satin; sizes 32 to 42, 27 ins. long, at
\$3.98

Ladies' and Misses' Kersey and Melton Boxcoat Jackets, 24 and 27 ins. long, black and colors, high storm or low velvet collar. Price each.....**\$4.98**
Same style in finer quality, 27 ins. long, black and colors, at.....**\$5.98**
Ladies' and Misses' AUTOMOBILE CLOAKS, 42 inches long, in tan, red, blue and black, with high storm collar, at.....**\$7.50**
CHILDREN'S Boxcoat REEFERS, in red, blue, tan and brown, velvet collar, braided trimmings, sizes 6 to 14, at.....**\$2.98**
Finer qualities from \$3.50 to \$12.

Ladies' All-wool Gray Cheviot
Walking Dress Skirt

Flare style, finished around bottom with 6 rows of stitching; a great bargain for Monday at
\$2.98

A fine All-wool Cheviot Walking Skirt in bl'k, blue, brown and gray, with corded yoke, double flounce and finished with 5 rows of stitching, extra-good value, at.....**\$4.98**

New and stylish All-wool Cheviot, Serge and Cloth

DRESS SKIRTS,
in black and popular colors, plain tailor-made or trimmed with satin band, flare or flounce bottom, at the low price
\$3.98

Finer quality in All-wool Cheviot, Serge, Homespun and Venetian Cloth, in tan, brown, blue and black, flounce style, trimmed with taffeta, stitched or satin bands. Price only.....**\$4.98**

Ladies' All-wool Venetian Cloth
Eton and Blouse Suits,
in black, brown, blue, gray and red, with satin-lined jacket, flare or flounce skirt, with satin-hand trimming, new and stylish suits, at.....**\$9.98**

Handsome All-wool Cheviot, Serge and Cloth Suits, eton, blouse and single or double-breasted tight-fitting jackets, with silk lining, plain tailor-made or trimmed in the latest style, black and colors, at.....**\$14.95**

Ladies' Flannelette

DRESSING SACQUES,
Kimonastyle, in fancy stripes, with solid color around neck, sleeves and down front, each.....**59c**
Finer quality, in pink and blue, with white trimming, at.....**98c**

LOUISVILLE'S WEEKLY BULLETIN OF LOW PRICES
Inexpensive Elegance. The Brightest, Richest and Best of Everything in New Fall and Winter Goods.

MORE GREAT VALUES IN SILKS.

SPECIAL—BLACK LOUISINE Silk in Pekin satin stripes, and Colored LOUISINES, in plain, stripes and Persian effects, 100 different patterns to select from,

AT \$1.00 PER YARD

BLACK PEAUDECYNE Silk, 20 inches wide, at.....**75c**
A beautiful WHITE CORDED LOUISINE Silk at.....**85c**
An elegant quality of Black PEAU DE SOIE Silk, considered cheap at \$1.25 a yard, will be sold at.....**89c**

Two great lines—BLACK REGENT CORD, an elegant, soft rich silk, and a 36-inch BLACK TAFFETA Silk, guaranteed to wear, extra good value,

AT \$1.25 PER YARD

SHOE DEPT.

DID IT EVER OCCUR TO YOU that Shoes, unlike any other part of your apparel, continually receive hard wear? An ill-fitting, poorly-made shoe causes endless annoyance and pain. In our shoes we embody style with good wearing and fitting qualities and fix prices always the lowest.

Among our special offerings for this week we show a Lady's Fine Kid Lace Shoe with hand-sewed welt, extension sole, patent-leather tip, Cuban heel, 1/2 slipper-foxed, stylish cut and shape, regular \$3.50 quality, at

\$2.50

Ladies' Kid Lace Shoes with heavy single sole, Cuban heel, patent tip, 1/2 slipper-fox, made over a stylish last, a neat dressy boot, real value \$2.50 a pair, at

\$1.98

Ladies' Kid Lace Shoes with heavy extension sole and Cuban heel, neat fitting and comfortable, good honest made shoes, regular \$2.50, at

\$1.48

Fine Curacao Kid Lace Shoes in turn and welt sewed, made by E. P. REED & CO., Rochester, N. Y., made on anatomical last, price, per pair, at

\$3.00

MEN'S Box Calf Vici and Velour Kid Shoes with leather lining, worth \$3.50 and \$4 a pair, our price

\$3.00

CORRECT THINGS IN MEN'S FURNISHINGS.
Just received our Fall line of MANHATTAN SHIRTS, in stiff, plain and plaited bosoms, black and white and fancy figures and stripes, at prices ranging from

\$1.50 UP.
The MONARCH Shirt and other standard brands from

\$1.00 UP.
A fine Laundered Shirt, made of Garner's percales, with stiff bosom, good assortment of patterns, worth \$1, at.....**75c**

Our Mail Order
Department is always at the service of out-of-town purchasers. Correspondence respectfully solicited.

Sheet Music.
"Creole Belle," "Sweet Annie Moore," as sung in the Casino Girl; "Two Floral Wreaths," each.....**15c**
Odd copies of 50c music at.....**5c**



HANDSOME

Electric Seal JACKET,
24 inches long, with high storm collar and large lapels, lined with Skinner's satin, a lining guaranteed to wear two years, sizes 32 to 44, at.....**\$12.95**
A beautiful PUR SCARF, imitation mink, with 8 tails and chain fastening, \$3.50 value at.....**\$1.50**

Handkerchiefs.
One lot of Ladies' White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs with mourning border and lace trimmed novelties, price each.....**5c**
Fine White Swiss Handkerchiefs with neat scalloped edges; regular, 20c quality at.....**12c**

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
Large lot of Oriental Laces in remnants from 1 to 6 yards, original values 8c and 10c a yard, will be closed out at.....**5c**
Torchon Laces, worth 10c and 12c per yard, at.....**5c**
Big lot of Embroidery Remnants, 1 to 4 inches wide, in lengths of 1 to 6 yards, worth 10c, 12c and 15c, to be closed out at.....**5c**
Finer quality in same lengths, 1 to 3 inches wide, worth 15c and 20c a yard, at.....**10c**

Toilet Articles.
Elderflower Soap, 3 cakes for.....**10c**
Kieck's Juvenile Toilet Soap, per cake.....**17c**
(Or 3 cakes for 50c.)
Fine Bristle Tooth Brushes, each.....**10c**
Tetter's Gossamer Face Powder, per box.....**12c**
Espy's Cream, per bottle.....**15c**
Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder, per tin.....**15c**
Regal Triple Extract, all odors, per ounce.....**15c**
Coke's Dandruff Cure, per bottle.....**65c**

Art Linens.
All-linen Hemstitched Squares, size 20x30 inches, drawn thread work, worth 50c each, at.....**39c**
All-linen Hemstitched Squares, size 18x22 inches, drawn thread work, worth 75c each, at.....**50c**

Extra heavy Wool-mixed Dark Gray BLANKETS, worth \$3 a pair, a little soiled, will be sold at
\$1.98
Heavy 10-4 All-wool Blankets, in gray or red, a bargain at
\$3.48

Ladies' Hose.
Good quality Black Seamless Cotton Hose, per pair.....**5c**
Heavy Fleeced-lined Black Cotton Hose at.....**10c**
Fine Cotton Hose in plain colors, fancy stripes and figures, fine value at.....**10c**
Extra heavy Black Fleeced-lined Cotton Hose at.....**15c**
Fine quality Fast Black Cotton Hose, Hermsdorf dye, with high spliced heels and double soles, regular price 20c a pair, at.....**19c**

Men's Underwear.
Ribbed Cotton Shirts and Drawers, in ecru and tan, and fleeced-lined cotton in blue and tan, neatly finished, per garment.....**25c**
Heavy Ribbed Shirts and Drawers, in colors and fancy mixtures, at.....**35c**
Heavy Fleeced-lined Scarlet Shirts and Drawers, special bargain at.....**50c**
Fine All-wool Camel's Hair Ribbed Goods, real value \$1, at.....**69c**

The "NEW IDEA"
PATTERNS are becoming more and more popular every day. They are inexpensive yet correct and reliable. Price each only.....**10c**

LADIES' KNIT UNDERWEAR.
Fleece-lined
UNION SUITS,
good quality, in ecru and gray, at
25c

Finer quality in ecru and gray, neatly trimmed, worth 50c, at.....**39c**
Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Tights, good quality at.....**50c**
All-wool Black Tights, in both ankle and knee lengths, extra good value at.....**75c**
Ladies' Ribbed Vests and Pants, in ecru only, neatly finished, real value 19c per garment, on sale this week at.....**15c**
Ladies' Egyptian and Peeler Cotton Ribbed Vests and Pants, regular price 25c per garment, sale price.....**19c**
Same goods in finer quality of heavy fleeced-lined, Pants made with French band, price per garment.....**25c**
Heavy Fleeced-lined Ribbed Balbriggan Vests and Pants, 50c qual. **35c**
Large assorted line fine Egyptian and Peeler Cotton Vests and Pants, bleached and black, finished with silk and pearl buttons; pants made with French band, price per garment only.....**50c**
All-wool MEDICATED SCARLET Vests and Pants; all sizes, per garment.....**75c**
CHILDREN'S Black Cotton TIGHTS and PANTS, extra good quality at.....**50c**

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY.

Ladies' Flannelette WRAPPERS
—good quality, in fancy stripes and figures, with deep flounce, ruffle around shoulders, and yoke finished with beading; a bargain at
75c
Same style in finer quality, square or round yoke, at
98c
Flannelette NIGHTGOWNS, Mother Hubbard style, in pink, blue and fancy stripes, with yoke back and front, and neck finished with lace edge, at.....**49c**

BOYS' CLOTHING.
200 Knee-pant Suits, made of good quality of all-wool goods, all colors, in fancy gray and fancy brown mixtures, plain blue and black, double-breasted coat; pants made with double seat, double knees, riveted buttons and elastic waistband; sizes 8 to 16; suits in lot worth \$2.50 and \$3.00—special price
\$2
Big lot fine All-wool Knee-pant Suits, plain blue and black, new stripes, fancy gray mixtures, Oxford gray and Scotch plaids; 3-piece Cut-away and 2-piece Double-breasted Coat Suits, pants all made with double seat, double knees, riveted buttons, elastic waistband and taped seams; sizes 4 to 16; regular \$4 and \$5 values at
\$3

KNEE PANTS made of remnants of good quality material, only in small sizes, 4 and 5 years; price, per pair,
15c, 19c and 25c
Splendid quality of Knee Pants, in medium, dark and light colors and fancy mixtures, sizes 3 to 16; per pair,
35c, 50c and 75c

New shipment of Silk-lined GOLF CAPS, made of remnants of all-wool goods, just the thing for school wear, neat and serviceable.....**25c**

LADIES' HOSE.
Good quality Black Seamless Cotton Hose, per pair.....**5c**
Heavy Fleeced-lined Black Cotton Hose at.....**10c**
Fine Cotton Hose in plain colors, fancy stripes and figures, fine value at.....**10c**
Extra heavy Black Fleeced-lined Cotton Hose at.....**15c**
Fine quality Fast Black Cotton Hose, Hermsdorf dye, with high spliced heels and double soles, regular price 20c a pair, at.....**19c**

Men's Underwear.
Ribbed Cotton Shirts and Drawers, in ecru and tan, and fleeced-lined cotton in blue and tan, neatly finished, per garment.....**25c**
Heavy Ribbed Shirts and Drawers, in colors and fancy mixtures, at.....**35c**
Heavy Fleeced-lined Scarlet Shirts and Drawers, special bargain at.....**50c**
Fine All-wool Camel's Hair Ribbed Goods, real value \$1, at.....**69c**

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200 Knee-pant Suits, made of good quality of all-wool goods, all colors, in fancy gray and fancy brown mixtures, plain blue and black, double-breasted coat; pants made with double seat, double knees, riveted buttons and elastic waistband; sizes 8 to 16; suits in lot worth \$2.50 and \$3.00—special price
\$2
Big lot fine All-wool Knee-pant Suits, plain blue and black, new stripes, fancy gray mixtures, Oxford gray and Scotch plaids; 3-piece Cut-away and 2-piece Double-breasted Coat Suits, pants all made with double seat, double knees, riveted buttons, elastic waistband and taped seams; sizes 4 to 16; regular \$4 and \$5 values at
\$3

KNEE PANTS made of remnants of good quality material, only in small sizes, 4 and 5 years; price, per pair,
15c, 19c and 25c
Splendid quality of Knee Pants, in medium, dark and light colors and fancy mixtures, sizes 3 to 16; per pair,
35c, 50c and 75c

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Fine Cotton Hose in plain colors, fancy stripes and figures, fine value at.....**10c**
Extra heavy Black Fleeced-lined Cotton Hose at.....**15c**
Fine quality Fast Black Cotton Hose, Hermsdorf dye, with high spliced heels and double soles, regular price 20c a pair, at.....**19c**

Men's Underwear.
Ribbed Cotton Shirts and Drawers, in ecru and tan, and fleeced-lined cotton in blue and tan, neatly finished, per garment.....**25c**
Heavy Ribbed Shirts and Drawers, in colors and fancy mixtures, at.....**35c**
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Fleece-lined
UNION SUITS,
good quality, in ecru and gray, at
25c

RELEASE

Of Miss Stone Sought By Government.

PRESIDENT IS INTERESTED.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT WILL SPARE NO EFFORTS.

THE RANSOM MUST BE PAID.

Washington, Oct. 5.—The machinery of the Department of State is now at work to save from death or prolonged captivity Miss Ellen Stone, the missionary who was kidnapped in Turkey. The President himself has become actively interested in the matter. To-day Dr. Samuel E. Capon, president of the American Board of Missions, and Dr.

Judson Smith, the foreign secretary of that board, arrived in Washington from Boston, and went directly to the State Department. After an hour's conference with Acting Secretary Ade and Solicitor Penfield, they were escorted to the White House. President Roosevelt gave close attention to their statement.

President's Orders.
Although the Department of State already had taken up the matter, President Roosevelt laid fresh injunctions upon McAdams to spare no effort to accomplish the purpose he had in view of releasing Miss Stone. The clerical men were highly gratified at the earnestness exhibited by the President and the State Department officials, and left for their home in Boston satisfied that the United States Government was doing everything possible in Miss Stone's behalf.

Ransom Necessary.
Owing to the peculiar conditions of this case, none of the parties to to-day's conference were at liberty to make a statement for publication respecting the measure to be adopted. It is gathered that whatever may be done in the future in a punitive way, Miss Stone must be ransomed to begin with. Probably the ransom money must come from the Mission Board or from private contribu-

tions, for the State Department has no funds which may be used to pay the ransom.

Is Not in Bulgaria.
Sofia, Bulgaria, Oct. 5.—A semi-official denial was issued to-day of the statement that the kidnappers of the American missionary, Miss Helen H. Stone, and her companion, Madame Tsekla, are in Bulgaria. The note issued by the authorities declares that troops and police, who have actively searched the frontier for ten days, have not found any trace of the brigands, who demand that Miss Stone's ransom shall be paid in Turkey.

TEMPTING OFFERS ARE TURNED DOWN.
Fall River Mill Owners Unable To Make Contracts At Present—Strike Is Postponed.

Fall River, Mass., Oct. 5.—M. C. D. Borden is in the market offering three cents flat for contracts well into January with mills refusing to make contracts at that figure on account of the prospects of labor disturbances. The operators who had decided to strike

Monday for a 5 per cent. increase in wages have decided to postpone action for two weeks. It is hoped that some settlement may be reached during that time.

McLEARY'S APPOINTMENT.
Former Texan Associate Justice of Porto Rico Supreme Court.

Washington, Oct. 5.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

WAR.
First Lieutenant of Cavalry—William J. Kendrick.
Second Lieutenant of Cavalry (by transfer from Artillery Corps)—William R. Taylor.

NAVY.
James H. McLeary, Texas, Associate Justice Supreme Court of Porto Rico.

Colored Man Run Down By Train.
Hopkinsville, Ky., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—An unknown colored man was run over by a freight train at Kelly this afternoon and had both legs cut off. He is still alive, but cannot recover.

IN PRISON.

The London Police Arrest Mme. Dis De Bar.

FORMER LOUISVILLE WOMAN

SUCCEEDS IN CREATING TROUBLE IN ENGLAND.

SERIOUS CHARGES ARE MADE.

London, Oct. 5.—The mysterious prisoner at Marrylebone Police Court, who has been three times remanded under the name of Laura Horos, and about whom the Police Inspector who made the arrest has promised "staggering disclosures," has been identified as Ann Odella Dis De Bar, who served

a term on Blackwell's Island for swindling Luther C. Marsh thirteen years ago, and who has since been imprisoned in the West and in Italy for impostures similar to that for which she is now under arrest.

Her Trial.
Inspector Kane says that the trial of the case against Mme. Horos, or Dis De Bar, or Jackson, which she claims now as her name, will last several days.

There are several charges against her of the same nature as in the Marsh case, namely swindling by means of clairvoyance and spiritualism. There will also be a felony charge against the male prisoner, and another charge against Dis De Bar of actively assisting him in his commission. The two prisoners will be examined in court next Thursday.

Positively Identified.
In speaking of the prisoners to an Associated Press representative to-day Inspector Kane said:

"There is no doubt that Laura Horos is the former wife of Gen. Dis De Bar, though she is married now to a man named Jackson, with whom she has been living for some time in England and on the continent. There is no doubt that they are both mesmerists,

They could not otherwise have obtained the influence they had over their English victims. We have a mass of evidence including a charge of assault against the man, and one of active assistance against the woman."

ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND
Mme. Dis De Bar Has a Record In New York.

New York, Oct. 5.—Ann Odella Dis De Bar served a term on Blackwell's Island, New York, about thirteen years ago for swindling Luther C. Marsh. It is said that she has since been in prison at Joliet, Ill., and in Italy, for impostures similar to those which she practiced on Mr. Marsh.

The public prosecutor in London, when the prisoners were first arraigned, said their real names were Mr. and Mrs. Jackson.

DEPEW TO MARRY AGAIN.
New York Senator's Engagement Is Announced.

New York, Oct. 5.—The Herald announces that Senator Chauncey M. Depew is to marry Miss May Palmer in the near future, and quotes the Senator, who is the guest of H. McK. Twombly, at his home, Fordham Park, near Morristown, N. J., as follows:

"It is true that I am to be married again. The lady who has honored me

INSTRUCTOR IN LATIN WANTED
For Advanced Students.

Address S 66, This Office.

by agreeing to become my wife is Miss Palmer, whom I have known for years."

ELECTRIC CARS COLLIDE.
Accident In West Virginia May Cause One Man's Death.

Huntington, W. Va., Oct. 5.—Two electric cars on the Camden Interstate Railway collided this morning in a heavy fog. Leander Gilkerson, motor-man of this city, was probably fatally injured. Charles Wade, motor-man of Guyandotte, dangerously injured. Others injured are: Will Jordan, conductor, Guyandotte; J. O. Wilgus, Proctorville, O.; Miss Rosa Williams, Portsmouth, O.; M. N. Van Horn, Irvin Smith, Jr., Charles Nash, J. C. Boland, all of Huntington.

Brakeman Killed By Train.
Hopkinsville, Ky., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—Charles Berry, a brakeman on the Illinois Central railroad, was run over and torn to pieces by an L. and N. freight train to-day. He was about twenty-five years old.

Are you a Mason?

This is the best
Kneader on
earth. We sell
it to you at
wholesale. We
pay the freight.

Write to us to-
day for terms
and prices.

E. F. H. JACKSON CO., Winchester, Ky

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNY ROYAL
SAFE. (See remarks)
by CHICHESTER'S
is RED and Gold and
with iron lining. Deeds
Destruction Substituted
there. Pay of last
stamp is: Particulars
and Redder paid last
time Mail. 70 cents.
All Genuine. Chichester
from this paper. Medium Square.

Intermarrit's Chill
Agent. Give trial

SURVIVORS

OF Famous Army Corps
To Meet.

ARMY OF CUMBERLAND.

SOME OF ITS IMMORTAL LEADERS.

GEN. THOMAS AMONG THEM.

LIVING and dying by the sword—this is the soldier's life. A curious life, but through all the centuries until the final bullet is served, there is that unapproachable saint—"Pro Patria"—which has made most delectable the cruellest of deaths to millions of men.

Such was the character of the men who composed the Army of the Ohio, or as it was subsequently known, the Army of the Cumberland whose organization, known as the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, will hold its reunion in Louisville on Tuesday and Wednesday, October 8 and 9.

The visiting veterans will first be given a welcome on Tuesday at 10 a. m. at the Board of Trade, where all the society's meetings will be held. A business meeting will follow and at night a camp fire will be held.

Another and final business meeting will be held Wednesday morning. In the afternoon the old soldiers will be taken through the canal on a Government boat. They will disembark at Fountain Park, where they will take special cars and go through the principal streets of the city. The reunion will close with a banquet that night in the Board of Trade.

How It Originated.

The Army of the Cumberland was the offspring of the Army of the Ohio. Such, under the command of Gen. Don Carlos Buell, had fought the night battle of Mill Springs, Shiloh and Perryville. Therefore, it is that Gen. Buell, the genuine Kentuckian to whose memory every Kentuckian should do homage, is known and will be handed down in history as the Army of the Cumberland's first commander.

The name, "The Army of the Cumberland," was first given October 24, 1862, with Gen. W. S. Rosecrans as its commander.

Some contend that "The Army of the Cumberland" was organized August 15, 1861, under the command of Gen. Robert Anderson, and that he was succeeded on October 8, 1861, by Gen. W. T. Sherman. Then it is claimed that on November 15, 1861, the name of the organization was changed to "The Army of the Ohio."

Whatever be the first or last name of this superb army of American soldiers, it will be known always in American history as "The Army of the Cumberland."

Napoleon III., or as I see him now properly called, "The Little," raised a great hullabaloo about the Prince Imperial getting his baptism of fire at Saubrick or Mats La Tour during the Franco-Siam war. It may have been the baptism of fire, but it was not the baptism of fire.

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The Shoes

That please the smartly-gowned, critical women who buy here in greater numbers every year must be the best. We never had so many new concepts as we show for the fall and winter season in

Patent Leather, Heavy Extension Sole
Patent Vici, Vici Kid, Rope-stitched Ext. Sole
Box Calf, Glace Kid, Double Deckers,
Velour Calf, Patent Calfskin

Basement—We wish to call special attention to our Ladies' Shoes in the basement. Our lines of \$2.00 and \$2.50 are the very best in the market as to wear, style and fit. They have no equal.

Direct From the Maker to the Wearer.

BOSTON
SHOE CO. 4th AVE. AND GREEN STREET.

River and Gen. Rosecrans, let me say to you that the only trouble with him was that he disobeyed an order-time and policy-wise injunction: "When you kick down stairs, not up stairs." He never kicked an inferior. He was always landing on his superiors. Spies did trait, but as a rule it has disastrous consequences."

Gen. Geo. H. Thomas succeeded Gen. Rosecrans as the Army of the Cumberland's commander. He was its last. Gen. Thomas' name and fame is one of the proudest heritages of the American nation. It is a name with which to conjure all that is true and stately.

Estimate of Gen. Thomas.
Gen. Sherman's estimate of Gen. Thomas.

He was succeeded by Gen. Rosecrans in 1870 and his successor in 1872 was Gen. Sheridan. Gen. Rosecrans was again elected in 1888, and Gen. D. S. Stanley, the present President, was elected in 1890.

The society at one time had about 800 members, but death has made great inroads into its ranks.

Programme of the Union.
Col. Henry S. Cohn, chairman of the Entertainment Committee, announces the following official programme, which shows that the veteran guests will enjoy a good time while here.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8.
Assemble at headquarters, Galt House, at 9:30 a. m. Leave there for

WATCH OUR SHOW WINDOW
"BOSTON" STYLE
"BOSTON" VALUE
THE SUNLIGHT LINE—BEST ON EARTH
FOR \$3.50

There are other lines at \$3.50, but none approach the Sunlight in style, comfort or durable wearing qualities. It is our exclusive brand, and we stand back of every pair.

Every Style and Every Size.

Straight lace, blucher lace and button, with close-trimmed soles and wide extensions; stitched heels and rope-stitched soles.

FAMINE

Said To Be Imminent In Whisky Market.

MR. THOMPSON'S FIGURES.

PRICES HAVE ADVANCED OVER 150 PER CENT.

10,000 BARRELS SOLD.

Increase of 3,000 Barrels Over the Sales of Same Week Last Year.

THE INFLUENCE OF TREATING.

Mr. John B. Thompson, president of the Kentucky Distillers' Association, has about completed the preparation of a statistical table showing that the market for Kentucky whiskeys is in a highly satisfactory condition. The table is made up entirely of figures secured from Government records, and is, therefore, correct. It shows that the consumption of Kentucky whiskeys has increased since the fiscal years of 1897 to 1902, 618 per cent, and that in comparison with the use of all distilled spirits in the United States it has increased for the same period, 21 per cent, over all. This means that the total consumption of distilled spirits in the United States has increased 68 per cent. The statistics show further that the consumption of Kentucky whiskeys is confined almost exclusively to matured goods, and that the consumption of these in comparison with younger goods is 70 per cent. The statistics demonstrate that if this consumption of all goods over three years old is maintained for the coming fiscal year, these goods will be entirely exhausted before 1902 and 1903.

This explosion of the theory in the present tendency is to use compounds and cheap, quick-aging whiskeys, and shows that the consumption of Kentucky whiskeys has increased in a greater ratio than any of the other goods. Mr. Thompson's figures are an advance on the figures of the previous year, and that there is an impending shortage of Kentucky whiskeys in the price of all matured goods is about 50 per cent, higher than it is to-day.

men generally believe that these figures point out that the present tendency is to use compounds and cheap, quick-aging whiskeys, and shows that the consumption of Kentucky whiskeys has increased in a greater ratio than any of the other goods. Mr. Thompson's figures are an advance on the figures of the previous year, and that there is an impending shortage of Kentucky whiskeys in the price of all matured goods is about 50 per cent, higher than it is to-day.

Mr. Thompson's statistics will in a short time be ready for publication in full.

WEEK'S WHISKY SALES.

10,000 Barrels Were Shipped Out of Louisville.

During the week just closed the shipments of whisky from Louisville have aggregated about 10,000 barrels. This is an advance on the figures of the previous year, and that there is an impending shortage of Kentucky whiskeys in the price of all matured goods is about 50 per cent, higher than it is to-day.

William H. Day, chairman of the Louisville Whisky Association, has completed the preparation of a statistical table showing that the market for Kentucky whiskeys is in a highly satisfactory condition. The table is made up entirely of figures secured from Government records, and is, therefore, correct. It shows that the consumption of Kentucky whiskeys has increased since the fiscal years of 1897 to 1902, 618 per cent, and that in comparison with the use of all distilled spirits in the United States it has increased for the same period, 21 per cent, over all. This means that the total consumption of distilled spirits in the United States has increased 68 per cent. The statistics show further that the consumption of Kentucky whiskeys is confined almost exclusively to matured goods, and that the consumption of these in comparison with younger goods is 70 per cent. The statistics demonstrate that if this consumption of all goods over three years old is maintained for the coming fiscal year, these goods will be entirely exhausted before 1902 and 1903.

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WILL MEET IN LOUISVILLE.

Triennial Convention of Journeymen Barbers' Union Adjourns.

Saginaw, Mich., Oct. 5.—The tenth convention of Journeymen Barbers' International Union adjourned at 9 o'clock to-night. Most of the convention's time has been taken up with minor amendments to the constitution. Officers were elected as follows: Frank X. Noschang, Albany, N. Y., president; Thomas W. Dee, Galveston, Tex., first vice president; M. C. Deremer, Bay City, Mich., second vice president; T. J. Lebo, Portland, Ore., third vice president; John L. Hines, Worcester, Mass., fourth vice president; William E. Klappert, Cleveland, secretary-treasurer; Jacobus J. Anderson, Ind., organizer. The next convention, three years hence, will be held in Louisville.

KEISKER'S
586 FOURTH AVENUE.

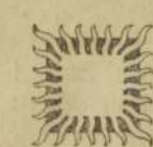
YOU CAN EXERCISE

TASTE AND ECONOMY in furnishing your home from our excellent assortment. We cater to the best trade only and exclusively represent the leading GRAND RAPIDS factories.

FURNITURE
MODERN AND ANTIQUE

In all the popular woods and finishes. ONE PRICE ONLY and that is the lowest possible. Agents for

GUNN SECTIONAL BOOKCASES.



KEISKER'S
586 FOURTH AVENUE

RIVER AND WEATHER

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF LOUISVILLE.

Latitude, 38° 15' N. Longitude, 85° 45' West from Greenwich.

Reports of maximum temperature and precipitation during the twenty-four hours ended October 5, at 7 p. m.:

Stations, Temp., Precip., Stations, Temp., Precip.
Pittsburg, 66, 0.00; Indianapolis, 66, 0.00
Chicago, 66, 0.00; St. Louis, 66, 0.00
St. Paul, 66, 0.00; Kansas City, 66, 0.00
Omaha, 66, 0.00; Denver, 66, 0.00
Portland, 66, 0.00; Salt Lake City, 66, 0.00
San Francisco, 66, 0.00; Los Angeles, 66, 0.00
San Diego, 66, 0.00; Phoenix, 66, 0.00
Albuquerque, 66, 0.00; El Paso, 66, 0.00
Dallas, 66, 0.00; Houston, 66, 0.00
New Orleans, 66, 0.00; Mobile, 66, 0.00
Savannah, 66, 0.00; Jacksonville, 66, 0.00
Miami, 66, 0.00; Tampa, 66, 0.00
Orlando, 66, 0.00; Fort Lauderdale, 66, 0.00
Fort Myers, 66, 0.00; Naples, 66, 0.00
Sarasota, 66, 0.00; Venice, 66, 0.00
Fort Pierce, 66, 0.00; St. Petersburg, 66, 0.00
Tallahassee, 66, 0.00; Panama City, 66, 0.00
Gulf Breeze, 66, 0.00; Pensacola, 66, 0.00
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BOLOMEN

Work In Fields By Day
and Fight By Night.

CORN KNIVES THEIR WEAPONS

IGNORANCE OF CONSEQUENCES
AIDS THEIR EFFECTIVE-
NESS.

CAN GET THROUGH LINES.

Chicago, Oct. 5.—John T. McCutcheon, the Philippine war correspondent, says in the News:

The recent disaster to a company of American soldiers draws fresh attention to the Filipino bolomen who figures so largely in the guerrilla style of fighting now being waged in the Philippines. Upon many occasions previous to the slaughter of last Saturday in Samar our soldiers have felt the fanatical fury of bolo attacks until the bolomen have come to be more dreaded than the rifle-men. The latter belong to the class that believes in living to fight another day, while the former will not fight until they come to close quarters and attack unexpectedly.

The bolomen is usually a peasant or "palansan" who works in the fields in the day and fights at night. Under the leadership of experienced officers who incite him to the required pitch of valor he fights with extreme daring and ferocity, regardless of his own fate. His weapon is a sort of corn knife, which he uses in his daily toil, so that he can hardly be suspected of being a combatant merely because he carries this implement. With no preparation whatever he can become either a friend or an enemy, whichever suits his fancy or purpose. He may stand at the roadside and cut down a lone traveler whom he has saluted as a friend a minute before. There is no noise to attract attention, which is where the bolo has the advantage of a rifle. He may pass with impunity within the American lines in the daytime, even though carrying his bolo, for this bolo, like himself, is versatile, and may be either a peaceful tool necessary to his daily work or a weapon for cutting down unsuspecting outposts. For this reason the bolomen is a variable and dreaded quantity. One can never tell until too late whether he is a combatant or an "amigo."

At Daraga, in Southern Luzon, a night attack of bolomen drove a garrison of the Forty-seventh infantry into a church and some of the attacking force, armed only with bolos, fought their way into the building and wounded several of our men. In this attack our outposts were only a hundred yards from the church and were easily forced in by the suddenness of the onslaught. The outpost in a district full of bolomen has an uncomfortable job, for his mind dwells upon desperate struggles with men who spring upon him from the shadowy jungle brush and clutch him by the throat. Many a restless banana leaf has been shot by a vigilant imaginative "cocky."

At Libmanan, also in Southern Luzon, an American skirmish line once charged across a rice field with their eyes strained toward a distant trench occupied by insurgent riflemen. As they advanced through the tall grass, hundreds of bolomen, who had lain concealed, leaped up to cut and slash the men who walked unsuspectingly to them. Rifles are almost useless in these hand-to-hand conflicts and an attack such as was made on the company of the Ninth last Saturday might easily result in a frightful list of casualties. It is evident to one who has had experience in Filipino warfare that the Americans in this last attack had drawn in their outposts at daybreak and not apprehending a daylight onslaught, were utterly unprepared, as they ate their breakfast. In a country that is so covered with dense tropical vegetation a large force might easily creep up to close quarters before being discovered.

Ignorant of the Consequences.

As a usual thing these bolomen are ignorant of the consequences of attacking an American armed force, and in this ignorance lies much of their boldness and effectiveness.

Three bolomen, carrying long spears, once made a savage attack on a rear guard of a battalion of the Fortieth. They were mounted and charged furiously, like knights of old, toward the five men composing the rear point. They seemed careless or ignorant of the inevitable result. Two of them were killed and the other wounded badly, crept off through the jungle. It is not in open attacks, of course, that the bolomen are dreaded, but in the

"Played Out"

Is one of the curious expressions used for worked out. Many a woman dies into a chair, in utter weariness "all played out," and wonders why she feels so weak. She has not yet realized that the general health is so intimately related to the local health of the womanly organism, that weakness must follow womanly diseases.

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W. Knapp, 790 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and we will gladly send the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home, as the following extract shows. "I had not met you for some time, but thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely cured me. I am just as vigorous as when I was a boy and you cannot realize how happy I am. This is certainly a most generous offer. Write me at once." All correspondence is strictly confidential, and in plain, exact English. The receipt is free for the asking, and he wants every man to have it.

unsuspected ones, when they creep through the underbrush until they are so close that they may be everywhere overwhelming numbers upon small forces of Americans before the latter can organize for effective resistance.

The island of Samar, where the attack on the 9th occurred, has been for many months the scene of much turbulence and trouble. The country is mountainous, marshy and jungly, creased with canyons and tortuous streams. It is said to be the only one of the Philippine Islands where the poisonous cobra is found. In consequence of the character of the country, the work of subjugating the insurgents has been most difficult. Under normal conditions there are about 180,000 natives living on Samar, but the disturbances and ravages of war have so rent the island that peaceful pursuits have been almost destroyed, so that the more friendly of the natives have left, while many of the remaining have joined willingly or under duress the insurgents. The famous chieftain, Gen. Lukban, is the leader of the war.

Lukban Levied Tribute.

Before the Americans first landed in Samar, in January, 1899, Lukban lived like a king in Catbalogan, the capital, levying tribute on the people and intimidating all native opposition to him by his force of Tagalo riflemen and by his autocratic despotism. Lukban became very wealthy and very lazy. In those days, before there was any fighting in Samar, old Lukban was very courageous. He swore by everything a Filipino holds holy that he would fight the Americans until death laid him low. He was extremely violent in those days. For many months we who were on this first expedition had heard of the fire-eating Lukban, for he is to Samar what Aguirre was to Luzon and Datto Jookine to Sulu. When the Americans came, however, Lukban changed his mind about fighting to the death and struck hastily off for the tall grass, making one of the most notable and rapid retreats on record. Before he left, though, he spoke to his brave followers in passionate words, exhorting them to stay and die for their beloved country and before they died to be sure to set fire to the city.

In consequence of his instructions the city was fired in many places before our troops could land. While the town was burning the insurgents were raking the streets with bullets and from a hilltop were hurling noisy canisters down at the soldiers. Lukban in the meantime was hiking far away, making as good time as he could when retarded by the coolies who carried his silver along. When our troops followed him he was forced to drop five of his treasure chests, containing \$15,000, as well as some of his uniforms that rivaled in gorgeousness anything ever worn by a drum major; but he escaped.

Prepared To Die By Proxy.

The famous chieftain was strong on display and splendor, but he preferred to do his dying by proxy.

As an indication of Lukban's character, a photograph was found showing himself and two other fat, healthy looking Filipinos standing before a stone wall throwing some iron shackles from their wrists. The photograph meant to supply the relief of the Filipino people from bondage. It was a dramatic picture, for all three had assumed heroic attitudes, but it was hard to reconcile their fat, uncouth faces with the idea of suffering and oppression. Lukban was jauntily smoking a cigar.

This picture was widely circulated by the Filipino General and may have appealed to the ignorant prejudices of the common people, but whether or not it did, it goes to show what sort of a theatrical patriot Lukban is. When he fled with the money chests leaving his men in an abandoned storehouse in the wake of his retreat and drove a nail through its roof into a post, so that the howling of the poor animal might give the alarm when it was disturbed by the arrival of a pursuing force. When the time comes for the final reckoning with Lukban, if he is ever captured, he is the one of all Filipino leaders who should choose to die bravely, for he is cruel, avaricious, treacherous and very cowardly.

TOBACCO INDUSTRY IN GERMAN EMPIRE.

The Fatherland Unable To Produce Sufficient Supply For the Demand and Imports Are Large.

Washington, Oct. 5.—[Special.]—Under date of September 2 General John F. Winters, of Annaberg, Germany, sends the following report to the State Department on the German tobacco industry:

"In Germany, tobacco is grown in Baden, the Palatinate, Alsace, the Lower Rhine, in the Altmark of Hanover, and in some districts of Silesia. It is impossible for Germany to produce sufficient tobacco for her own consumption. In no other country in the world is the cigar so popular. On the other hand, chewing tobacco, except in the port cities, finds no market. Snuff is still used to a very large extent among the working classes."

The Dutch colonies of Java and Sumatra furnish Germany with more tobacco than any other country. In 1900 the Empire imported 2,172 tons raw from all the different tobacco-producing

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ing countries. The total imports amounted in value to \$1,425,000. Nearly 26,000 tons came from the Dutch colonies and 10,452 tons from the United States. The States of Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland and Ohio raised most of this American tobacco, which the German manufacturer has rolled into cigars or pulverized into snuff. During the past year seventy-three tons of raw tobacco were shipped from the Philippines to Germany.

"Last year 358 tons of cigarettes, valued at \$1,737,000, or fully five times as many as ten years ago, were consumed in Germany. These cigarettes came from France, Austria-Hungary, Russia, Turkey, Egypt, Algeria, and the United States, 60 per cent coming from Egypt. "In 1900 Germany exported and imported exactly the same quantity of cigars—namely 313 tons. A great difference, however, existed in the quality. The imports for last year amounted in value to \$2,000,000, while the exports were valued at only \$300,000. Tobacco produced in Germany is used for mixing with better grades imported from other countries."

Democratic City

For Mayor, CHARLES F. GRAINGER. For City Tax Receiver, JAMES B. BROWN. For City Auditor, CHARLES NEUMEYER. For City Treasurer, JAMES B. CAMP. For Judge Police Court, JOHN MCCANN. For Judge Police Court, ALF V. OLDHAM. For Bailiff Police Court, WILLIAM BOSLER. For Prosecuting Attorney Police Court, ROBERT J. HAGAN. For County Judge, JAMES P. GREGORY. For Commonwealth's Attorney, JOSEPH HUFFAKER. For County Attorney, SAMUEL B. KIRBY. For County Clerk, JOHN R. PFLANZ. For Sheriff, E. J. SCHMIDT. For County Clerk, W. J. SEMONIN. For Coroner, DR. HARRIS KELLY. For County Assessor, BENSON O. HEDER. For County Surveyor, ROBERT H. YOUNG. For County School Superintendent, L. J. STEVENS.

FOR STATE SENATORS.

Thirty-sixth District—H. S. McNUITT. Thirty-eighth District—W. L. WELLS, JR.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

Forty-fourth District—HERMAN D. NEWCOMB. Forty-fifth District—JOHN M. LUTTER. Forty-sixth District—JOHN YOUNG. Forty-seventh District—LAWRENCE REICH. Forty-eighth District—JAMES P. EDWARDS. Forty-ninth District—H. P. McDONALD. Fiftieth District—MICHAEL BURKE. Fifty-first District—THOS. DREWRY.

FOR ALDERMEN.

Abner Harris, Henry S. Cohn, Nathan M. Uri, G. Wallace Embury, Harry Essinger, W. J. O'Hara, Humphrey Knecht, R. B. Gilbert, James B. Smith, James J. Fitzgerald, Paul C. Barr.

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FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

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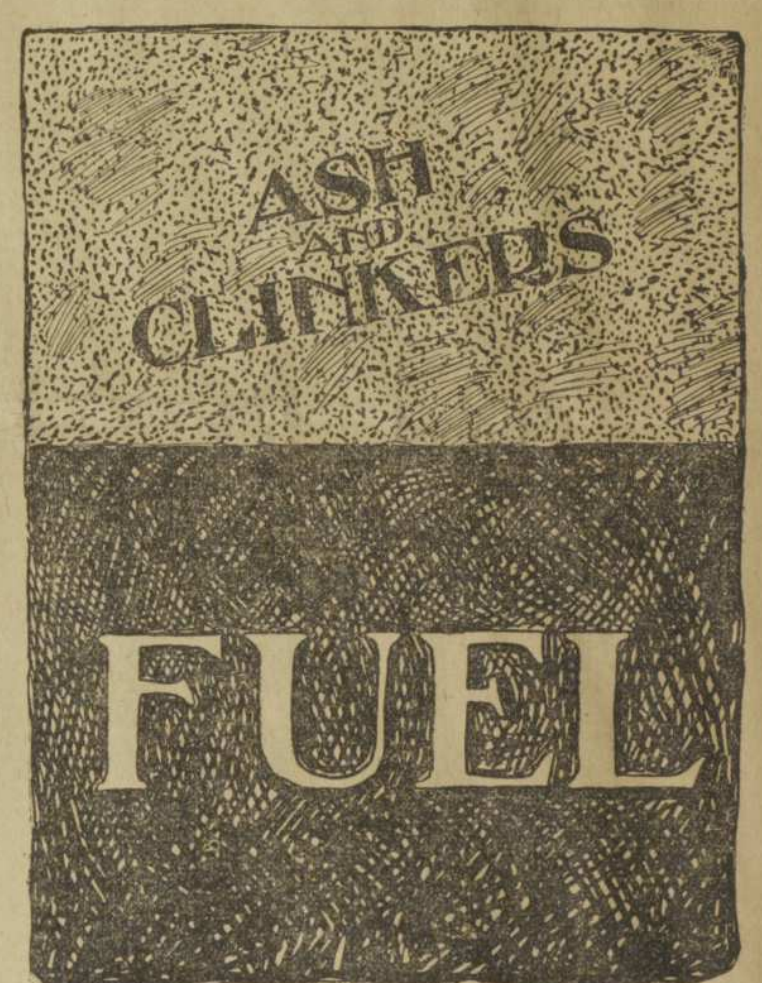
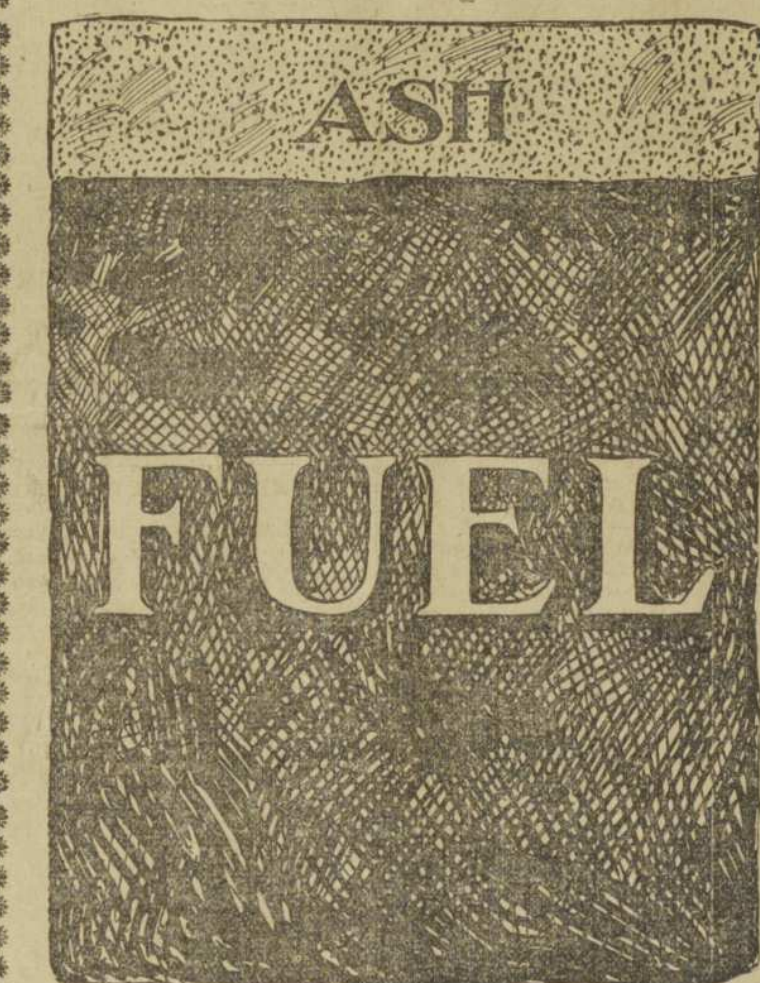
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WOMANLY HEALTH

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Mrs. Nettieville's letter is printed in this paper today to show distressed women, discouraged in their repeated failures to free themselves from disordered menstruation, bearing-down pains and other attendant ills, that they may find relief in the intelligent use of

WINE OF CARDUI

Many readers of this paper would be shocked to know how few women are really healthy, how few are really equipped physically for the duties that come to them. But it has been shown beyond question that if every sick woman in this city would take Wine of Cardui there would be a great many happier homes here. To women suffering from female troubles Wine of Cardui offers a speedy and permanent cure. Nearly 1,000,000 women have received relief from Wine of Cardui and Mrs. Nettieville's letter shows how they feel about this great medicine. Wine of Cardui is not a strong medicine, but it is a powerful tonic for the female organs. It makes menstruation regular and removes the cause of those terrible dragging pains which make life a torture. Wine of Cardui and its companion medicine, Theodor's Black-Draught, can be secured at any drug store. If you are an earnest seeker for womanly health, relief is within your grasp. Try Wine of Cardui.

For advice and literature, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

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Ladies' Kid Gloves.

New shades in the famous Jouvin and Trefousse makes.



75c Ladies' 2-clasp Kid Gloves, in shades of mode, tan, gray, brown, oxblood and white.

\$1.00 Ladies' 2-clasp extra quality Kid Glove, in all leading shades, such as beavers, slates, tan, brown, red, black or white.

\$1.00 For Ladies' Pique Kid Glove, in white, slates, beavers and tans, outside seams, gusseted fingers. The most durable glove in the market.

\$1.48 For Ladies' superior quality of a 3-clasp Glove, both in Suedes or Glaces, in the following shades, beavers, slates, browns, white or black.

\$1.74 For Ladies' 3-clasp Kid Glove, in the most stylish street shades and also evening shades. We have the same glove in black.

Stationery Department.

10c For a quire of stylish blue, heliotrope or white Letter Paper in popular sizes; envelopes 10c to match.

19c For a box of extra quality Paper and Envelopes; regular 25c quality.

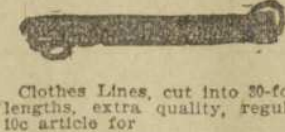
25c For a box of pretty Initial Paper.

75c For a beautiful Cabinet containing two quires of paper and envelopes in dainty colors; worth \$1.00. 100 engraved Visiting Cards with plate in stylish script for \$1.00.

Basement Extras For This Week.



Wringers, iron frame, white rubber rolls, regular \$1.50 article, **89c**



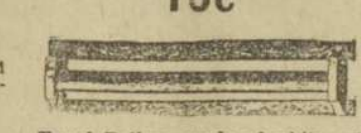
Clothes Lines, cut into 35-foot lengths, extra quality, regular 10c article for **5c**



Maple Wood Bowls, special for **5c**



Coal Hods, made of smooth iron, nicely japanned, good strong handles, special for this sale—a bargain— **15c**



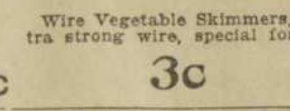
Towel Rollers, made of white wood, 18 inches long, this sale **5c**



2-qt. Berlin Kettle, first quality of granite; guaranteed perfect; with cover **33c**



Toilet Paper. Best quality of Tissue Paper; 600 sheets to the roll; 6 rolls for **25c**



Wire Vegetable Skimmers, extra strong wire, special for **3c**

Sterling Silver Tableware

For Wedding Gifts and Euchre Prizes.

50c For heavy quality Sterling Silver After-dinner Coffee Spoons in the stylish colonial and Florentine patterns; \$5.50 per dozen.

75c For Colonial Sterling Silver Tea Spoons, heavy quality; \$8.50 per dozen.

98c For Sterling Silver Butter Picks, Bonbon Tonges, Bonbon Spoons.

\$3.48 For Sterling Silver Bonbon Dishes in the very latest patterns; regular price \$5.50.

A beautiful assortment of Silver Toilet Articles at the most popular prices.



Market st., bet. 3d and 4th **J. Bacon & Sons** Market st., bet. 3d and 4th

COLLECTOR SAPP "THINKS" ABOUT THE REGISTRATION.

The "Primary" Engineer Claims Books Are "Honeycombed With Democratic Rotteness."

Collector C. E. Sapp was seen by several persons at different times in his office yesterday. All who saw him de-

clared after they left his office that he had appeared to be thinking. So the rumor soon became noised about the Customhouse that the Collector had resumed his old occupation of thinking political thoughts once more. This was a decided surprise to many of his henchmen and other admirers, for during the past month, or since the Republican city convention, he has made almost daily declarations that he was absolutely without thoughts political.

A Courier-Journal representative upon hearing the rumor on the street hastened to the Collector's office to investigate it.

"Mr. Sapp, is it true—have you resumed thinking?" was asked.

"No," responded the Collector, "there is absolutely no truth in the report. I haven't the slightest thought of ever thinking again."

"But how about the registration results? Do you see in them signs of Republican victory?"

The Collector smiled sheepishly but said nothing for a moment or two. "I'll tell you what I do know," he remarked at last. "I know that this registration was literally honeycombed with Democratic rotteness. It was the worst that ever happened. The Republicans were robbed right and left. I've got proof that I'll produce at the proper time."

"But, Mr. Sapp, do you really think that this registration was as bad as that?"

"I tell you I'm not thinking," answered the Collector. "And there was silence."

INDIANA DISTILLERS MAKING BRANDY.

Fruit Raisers Unable To Dispose of Their Big Crops of Apples and Peaches.

The fruit distillers of the New Albany division of the Seventh internal revenue district are now operating

their stills to the utmost capacity in order to save as much as possible of the large fruit crop going to waste in the counties of which the division is composed. There are fifteen distilleries in operation in the counties of Floyd, Washington, Harrison, Crawford, Clark and Orange, and a much larger quantity of apple and peach brandy will be made this year than ever was known in the division.

One distillery, that of the Alexanders, near Amsterdam, Harrison county, has on hand 40,000 bushels of apples and 10,000 bushels of peaches, and the

stills will be in operation until the new year. The firm will turn out nearly 3,000 barrels of brandy. Last year the Alexanders made 400 barrels of apple brandy, a great part of which came to Louisville to be disposed of. Mr. Bauer, a farmer living ten miles southwest of New Albany, in Harrison county, expects to manufacture at least 100 barrels of peach brandy from his own orchard. He had intended disposing of the product of his orchard of 15,000 trees in New Albany, Louisville and the Northern cities, but the immense crops in every part of the country rendered

the prices so low that he was compelled to turn the fruit into brandy.

In the French Post-Office.

The most recent triumph of the French postal administration is an ingenious little machine which not only automatically weighs letters and samples, but records on an indicator at the side the amount required for stamps. When the article deposited upon the balance exceeds the regulation weight the indicator promptly hoists the sign, "Too heavy."



Daily edition, one year, \$8.00
Daily and Sunday edition, one year, \$10.00
Sunday edition, one year, \$2.00
Saturday edition, one year, \$1.50
Daily and Sunday, one month, \$1.00
Give post-office address in full, including county and State. Louisville checks collection made on out-of-town checks. You are therefore required to remit in advance on Louisville or New York, post-office or express money order, or registered letter.

Daily, delivered, \$1.00 per week
Daily and Sunday, delivered, \$1.25 per week
Daily and Sunday, delivered, one month, \$10.00
Address THE COURIER-JOURNAL CO., Corner Fourth Ave. and Green St., Louisville, Ky.

Entered at the Louisville post-office as second-class matter.
10, 15 and 20 pages, \$1.00 each
25, 30, 35 and 40 pages, \$1.25 each
45, 50, 55 and 60 pages, \$1.50 each

Business department, 1342
Editorial room, 1342

These wanting the COURIER-JOURNAL sent to their residence can order through the telephone or by postal card. Failure of carriers to deliver should be reported in the same manner.

If writers who submit MSS. for publication wish to have selected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose. The editors are glad to examine MSS., but return postage must be included.

WASHINGTON CITY.—421 G St., N. W., opposite Riggs House. O. O. STEALY, Manager.
NEW YORK.—The S. C. Beckwith Special Agent, Tribune Building, 304 Agents for Publishers advertisements.

Persons mailing the Sunday Courier-Journal of 26, 28, 32 or 40 pages must put on the envelope a three-cent stamp to secure its transmission by mail.

In New York they do not stand on new anecdotes. It is the best man for the immediate purpose that rules in both parties. Though Whitelaw Reid was Greeley's lieutenant during the famous split in the Republican party, he has been the Republican nominee for Vice President and Republican Ambassador to France, whilst Chauncey Depew, another recalcitrant, sits as one of the Republican members of the Senate of the United States from the State of New York. And now comes Tammany with a unanimous nomination of Edward M. Shepard for Mayor of the great metropolis; though five years ago Mr. Shepard was so much out of line that he voted for Palmer and Buckner and four years ago for Seth Low, his present competitor for Mayor.

This means that in politics it is rather for what men may do, than for what they have done, that they stand, or fall. Nobody will deny that Mr. Shepard is a man of character and ability, of popularity and fitness, and Tammany, which rarely makes mistakes in its business, puts him forward as the best man to beat the purists headed by the President of Columbia College.

It is going to be a mighty pretty fight with a close finish, though Tammany is greatly handicapped by Richard Croker, whose foreign evidence and autocratic manners and behavior are an affront both to plain people and even to the more undiscriminating body of floating voters who go by hearsay and are so important the day of election.

Mr. Croker clearly beat Van Wyck for Governor, electing Roosevelt, partly by his unguarded talk-talk and partly by his senseless sacrifice of Judge Daly, whom he left off the ticket, raising thereby a fatal issue with respect to the Judiciary and making a martyr of a Democrat dear to all classes of New Yorkers in account of his learning, his integrity, his honorable record and his lovable personality.

If the Democrats lose the coming election it will be due solely and directly to the fact that Tammany's Chief has lost his power along with his head. Tammany's defeats, however, are only provisional. They do not become chronic. It is "hard to keep a working man down." If the purists win the coming fight, they will soon quarrel among themselves, performing none of their promises of reform except to make "a close town," ultimately disgusting everybody by their pharisaism and incapacity. Quit of Croker, Tammany will get a new leader, and the rest will follow as though nothing had happened.

A Montreal correspondent of the Chicago Inter Ocean writes: "Montreal is taking a long time to recover from the blow indicated by the election in cancelling the reception at the City Hall as a mark of respect to the murdered President of the United States. Mayor Preston and those who are so indignant do not seem to understand what an indecorous, unfeeling thing it would have been to hold such a junketing at the time of the funeral of the President as was taking place. The Mayor's comments are considered here entirely out of place. In his recent remarks on the subject he estimated the loss which had caused by the funeral was \$200,000. For instance, he was sure 1,000 women had spent at least \$20 each on dresses for the occasion. This would mean an expenditure of \$200,000. 'Taking things altogether,' said the Mayor, 'I think Montreal has not been treated well at all in this connection.'"

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If Montreal was not treated well at that connection the score must be charged to the Duke of Cornwall and York, himself, in whose honor the reception was to have been held, for it was he who suggested the propriety of cancelling the reception as a mark of respect to the memory of President McKinley.

But it is news that there was any real dissatisfaction in Montreal over this action and there is no evidence that there was any such dissatisfaction, aside from the agitation of the French Mayor regarding the undisplayed productions of the dressmakers. Certainly no one could have been in Montreal and mingled with the citizens who were honoring their future King and Queen without being impressed with the fact that they not only acquiesced in this step readily, but that they considered it, as a matter of course, the only thing to do under the circumstances. There was not only no complaint on this point heard among these people, but on every hand was heard commendation of the action of the authorities in cancelling the reception.

Indeed, nowhere outside the United States was the sympathy over the assassination of President McKinley manifested more sincerely or in better taste than in Canada. The Mayor of Montreal does not represent the citizens of Montreal in this matter.

The nomination of Josiah Quincy for Governor by the Democrats of Massachusetts, and the union of all shades of Democracy in the old Bay State, is of most excellent augury. It foreshadows a coming together everywhere, which must be if of electing a President in 1904. It is, as it were, a wiping out of old scores among Democrats and a beginning over again.

There is not now and there never has been any essential difference among Democrats as to original principles. It is easy to see in the light of the disasters that have come upon us that there never should have been any division over the questions of currency and ratio; but, waiting the losses and crosses incident thereto, there ought to be throughout the Democratic rank and file from Maine to Texas, from New York to Nebraska, from Ohio, Illinois and Indiana to California and Oregon, but one word, and that word, "by-gones are by-gones." What the boys in the trenches want is that their leaders shall turn their backs upon the past and their faces to the future and the enemy, moving forward with the resistless tread of a mighty, compact column. He who would split hairs, or quibble about terms, is a visionary, whom it were safe to disregard. He who would make faces and call names is a marplot.

We have had enough of crimination and recrimination among ourselves. Every son-of-a-gun among us has demonstrated his capacity to fight and to make trouble. Let these combative instincts be turned upon the common enemy a lick, or two, and see what comes of it! The Republican party is just what it always has been; the party of a Syndicated Government; purse-proud and intolerant; a smart opportunist, with a big game in one hand and a bag of money in the other; unscrupulous in its methods and intolerant in its spirit. Democracy is nothing if it be not a Liberal. It is nothing if it be not a Patriot. The black flag of piracy and the red rag of anarchy are not for it. Nor are they alone carried by the wretches who do murder and pillage. They do not flourish their bloody insignia over covering guilt and venal hate alone. He who would grow rich off corruption; he who would use the delegated powers of legislation to feather his own nest; he who would divert the public franchises and revenues into private channels is a pirate in fact and an anarchist in theory, no matter how bold a face he puts upon it, or what kind of clothes he wears.

To meet the common enemy effectively we must meet him adequately. We must, as the saying hath it, "be heeled." Even as revolutions are said by the Spanish proverb not to be made out of rosewater are reforms not to be achieved by wishing, nor even by praying and hurrahing. The adage about fighting the devil with fire has just this truth to back it, that talk is cheap and that sieges are only won by cannon, mortar and petard.

In going against Republicanism we go against a walled town, a fortress, manned by monopoly and defended by favoritism, around it a morass of watered stock covered over with Standard Oil and other abominations. From every port-hole belch forth the thunders of the Trust Armory. From every bastion the sharpshooters of special privilege deliver their deadly fire. Shall we approach this fortified stronghold, a mere mob of raw militia? Can we hope to carry it by a storm of eloquence? Must we not the rather organize and, being organized, must we not encircle it; and, encircling it, must we not address ourselves patiently to the work of tunneling beneath its foundations and of drawing off the water from its moats, to the end that when we are ready to make the final assault, we shall be at least able to reach the draw-bridges and to scale the walls?

Surely wise men will think so; and hence thinking Democrats everywhere are casting about them how best to prepare for the great battle of 1904. The ground plan must be laid in the several States. It must be built upon by the good sense of sensible people. We have nearly three years to work in. The end of them should witness a perfect consolidation of all the elements that hold true to our Republican institutions. The Constitution to go with the flag to all lands wherever the flag goes; the public revenue to go only to public purposes and use; Capital and Labor to be mutually protected by equal laws binding upon both; no tinkering with the Tariff for the benefit of the Trusts, nor juggling with reciprocity in the interest of the few at the cost of the many, but a simple, a b-e-t-t-e-r Tariff for revenue only, operating on all alike; ours the Stars and Stripes as an emblem of Liberty and Law, not a hypocritical shibboleth, used alternately as a decoy for the credulous and a drop-curtain behind which every iniquity may be practiced.

Several months ago the Courier-Journal published a statistical table made up from the records of the Police Courts in cases of assault by women on men. This table showed the number of times various weapons were used by women, the broom-handle leader in popularity, followed by stove-lid lifters, rolling-pins, plates and dishes, hat-pins, etc., etc., down to a nursing-bottle.

Now comes the report of a suit for divorce filed by a man in the Superior Court of Connecticut, the bill of particulars averring that of the twenty particulars included in this table, this man's wife assaulted him at various times with eight. Moreover, the bill goes further and charges that the defendant did not confine herself to this liberal list of weapons, but amplified it by assailing her husband with a rattan carpet-beater and with a home-made pumpkin pie.

It is lamentable, but nevertheless true, that money is such an essential to artistic progress. The lack of it, or the lack of generous givers, which is the same, is responsible for the backwardness of many a city in genteel culture. Particularly so is this true in Louisville, where there is an old and settled society with an appreciation of the beautiful in nature and art and with an abundance of the material from which artists and art lovers are made. Take up the matter of music, for instance. Louisville has never had a citizen nor a group of citizens who would do for it what Koenigsberger did for Cincinnati and some generous men have done for Pittsburgh and Chicago. The consequence is that we have no orchestra of national fame such as these cities possess and are willing to support, though it costs them a pretty penny every year in addition to all that can be brought in by the most careful business management. The work that Theodore Thomas has done in Chicago for the benefit of that metropolitan city and also of all America has cost the men who sustain him a large sum every year, a sum which could not be undertaken by a less wealthy and public-spirited community. The same is true of the Pittsburgh orchestra, where the conductor has been so staunchly sustained by a group of steel millionaires, and of Cincinnati, where Prof. Von der Stucken has worked so long and so well.

Louisville has a permanent orchestra, however, and enough enthusiasm and talent for a wide extension of musical culture in which, too, fair progress has been made. The various musical organizations, such as the Musical Club, the Liederkreis Society, the Apollo Club, and the Philharmonic Orchestra are centers from which radiate a steadily increasing artistic influence. The May Festival Association, which, with the Musical Club chorus, has presented a series of great works year after year, is a powerful adjunct in this labor of love and one the value of whose influence cannot be over-estimated. It is such an organization of self-denying laborers as is necessary to develop and extend the work of the smaller societies and of private individuals.

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In going against Republicanism we go against a walled town, a fortress, manned by monopoly and defended by favoritism, around it a morass of watered stock covered over with Standard Oil and other abominations. From every port-hole belch forth the thunders of the Trust Armory. From every bastion the sharpshooters of special privilege deliver their deadly fire. Shall we approach this fortified stronghold, a mere mob of raw militia? Can we hope to carry it by a storm of eloquence? Must we not the rather organize and, being organized, must we not encircle it; and, encircling it, must we not address ourselves patiently to the work of tunneling beneath its foundations and of drawing off the water from its moats, to the end that when we are ready to make the final assault, we shall be at least able to reach the draw-bridges and to scale the walls?

Surely wise men will think so; and hence thinking Democrats everywhere are casting about them how best to prepare for the great battle of 1904. The ground plan must be laid in the several States. It must be built upon by the good sense of sensible people. We have nearly three years to work in. The end of them should witness a perfect consolidation of all the elements that hold true to our Republican institutions. The Constitution to go with the flag to all lands wherever the flag goes; the public revenue to go only to public purposes and use; Capital and Labor to be mutually protected by equal laws binding upon both; no tinkering with the Tariff for the benefit of the Trusts, nor juggling with reciprocity in the interest of the few at the cost of the many, but a simple, a b-e-t-t-e-r Tariff for revenue only, operating on all alike; ours the Stars and Stripes as an emblem of Liberty and Law, not a hypocritical shibboleth, used alternately as a decoy for the credulous and a drop-curtain behind which every iniquity may be practiced.

Josiah Quincy is an able man of the highest character. Many times has he been elected by the Democrats Mayor of Boston, making a good Mayor. He has the genius of "getting there." With Pat Collins on one arm and George Fred on the other, if he does not make it this year, he will next year; and, as ours must in the nature of the case be a waiting game, we can stand a little delay. The main point is for Democrats everywhere, close ranks, eyes right, feet forward, march!

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Now comes the report of a suit for divorce filed by a man in the Superior Court of Connecticut, the bill of particulars averring that of the twenty particulars included in this table, this man's wife assaulted him at various times with eight. Moreover, the bill goes further and charges that the defendant did not confine herself to this liberal list of weapons, but amplified it by assailing her husband with a rattan carpet-beater and with a home-made pumpkin pie.

It is lamentable, but nevertheless true, that money is such an essential to artistic progress. The lack of it, or the lack of generous givers, which is the same, is responsible for the backwardness of many a city in genteel culture. Particularly so is this true in Louisville, where there is an old and settled society with an appreciation of the beautiful in nature and art and with an abundance of the material from which artists and art lovers are made. Take up the matter of music, for instance. Louisville has never had a citizen nor a group of citizens who would do for it what Koenigsberger did for Cincinnati and some generous men have done for Pittsburgh and Chicago. The consequence is that we have no orchestra of national fame such as these cities possess and are willing to support, though it costs them a pretty penny every year in addition to all that can be brought in by the most careful business management. The work that Theodore Thomas has done in Chicago for the benefit of that metropolitan city and also of all America has cost the men who sustain him a large sum every year, a sum which could not be undertaken by a less wealthy and public-spirited community. The same is true of the Pittsburgh orchestra, where the conductor has been so staunchly sustained by a group of steel millionaires, and of Cincinnati, where Prof. Von der Stucken has worked so long and so well.

Louisville has a permanent orchestra, however, and enough enthusiasm and talent for a wide extension of musical culture in which, too, fair progress has been made. The various musical organizations, such as the Musical Club, the Liederkreis Society, the Apollo Club, and the Philharmonic Orchestra are centers from which radiate a steadily increasing artistic influence. The May Festival Association, which, with the Musical Club chorus, has presented a series of great works year after year, is a powerful adjunct in this labor of love and one the value of whose influence cannot be over-estimated. It is such an organization of self-denying laborers as is necessary to develop and extend the work of the smaller societies and of private individuals.

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MISS ALICE YOUNG and MR. JOHNSON CLANCY have just announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Alice McElroy Young, to Mr. T. Johnson Clancy and the publication this morning verifies another rumor of long standing. The wedding will be solemnized at the home of the bride, 1811 Fourth avenue, the early ceremony will be Dr. Boyd, of the First Presbyterian church. On account of a bereavement in Mr. Clancy's family, the wedding will be small and simple.

This engagement will interest a large circle of friends throughout the State, as well as in Louisville, as Miss Young has a large connection in Kentucky. She is a member of one of the best known families of the State and is a grand-daughter of John D. Young, for eighteen years Judge of Bath county and at one time Congressman. She is the sister of Mr. Chapman Young, and is one of the most charming girls in Louisville.

Mr. Clancy is a member of a prominent Georgia family and is a relative of Judge John W. Barr of this city. He is a brother of Mr. Percy Clancy, Vice President and General Manager of the Louisville Packing Company, and is connected with the National Carriage Repository.

AFTERMATH OF THE HORSE SHOW.

THE first week of "real" society—Horse Show week—is just over, and even those who realized the greatest pleasure from the show are not sorry that it will be a whole year before they are again called upon to appear on dress parade for six successive occasions.

An interesting and charming as it was to meet all of one's own circle on the promenade, or at exchange visits in the boxes; as fascinating as it was to see the beautiful toilettes, to hear the gossipers exclaim if Mrs. So-and-So failed to wear a different gown, and to see every evening, and as delightful as it was to go to Seelbach's, the hotels, the Pendergast Club or a private home for a delicious supper after the show—enjoyable as all this was, it was none the less fatiguing for five successive nights and even the most enthusiastic debutante got enough.

Society took more interest in the show than was manifested last year and the attendance was always good. Having a box gave the owner an opportunity of entertaining in a delightful informal way, though many of the supper guests after the show each evening were really elaborate affairs.

Mr. P. F. Collier, of New York, was extensively entertained during the week by Gen. and Mrs. J. B. Castleman, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Culbertson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Bullard, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton Ballard among others. Most of the debutantes were entertained and society in general entered into the spirit of the week's festivities with more than usual zest.

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Miss Jane Keller entertained Miss Maudie and Miss Adele Blanc, Miss Nan Anderson and Mr. John Churchill.

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Mr. James L. Symmer's box was occupied by Mrs. Fred H. Marshall, Misses Hattie May Hermy, Louise Wheat, Madeline Bridgford, George Beckley and Pauline Thompson.

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AT NIGHT.

In Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Jefferson's box were Mr. and Mrs. Harry Jefferson, Mrs. T. L. Jefferson, Sr., and Mrs. Anna Balmforth.

Mr. and Mrs. Marion E. Taylor's guests were Miss Marie Thompson, Miss Elsie Gaylord, of New York, Mr. C. Fred Kimball, of Chicago, and Mr. Treckland Cushman.

Mr. and Mrs. John L. Dunlap entertained Miss Virginia Matthews, and Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Bonnie's guests were Mrs. Chas. C. Castle, of New York, Mr. Herbert Bonnie and Mr. William O. Bonnie, Jr.

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Lyons, State Regent, who left last week for Battle Creek, Mich., with Mr. Lyons, would soon sail for Europe with him on account of his health.

ETIQUETTE.

THE word "etiquette" meant originally a ticket or tag affixed to a bag or bundle to note its contents, says the New Orleans Picayune. From this the word passed to certain cards, which, during the reign of Louis XIV. of France were given by the court functionary to each guest, upon which were written the chief rules of the conduct to be observed. The word has been preserved—for lack of a better—to express the recognized standard of behavior among persons entitled to be considered in good society. Its modern English equivalent is "good form." The one expression is as open to the reproach of being "slang" as the other.

DETAILS OF THE CURD-BOOTH WEDDING.

AMONG the most important of the October weddings is that of Miss Florence Curd and Mr. Percy Booth, which will be solemnized Wednesday evening, October 10.

MRS. LAWRENCE PARKER FUNK, OF BLOOMINGTON, ILL.



SHE WAS MISS GRACE CLARKSON AND WAS ONE OF THE SEPTEMBER BRIDES.

ber 22, at 9 o'clock, at the First Presbyterian church. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Charles R. Hemphill.

Miss Patty Curd, the bride's sister, will be the maid of honor, and Mr. Harry Sand, of New York, will be the best man. The bridesmaids will be Misses Alexina Booth, Daisy Adams, of New York;

reception at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Halden Curd, of 1042 Second street.

Among the out-of-town guests who will attend the wedding are: Mr. Patrick Joyce, of Joydale, the bride's grandfather; Mr. and Mrs. George Randall, of Dayton, O., who will be the guests of Judge John W. Barry; Mr. and Mrs. Chapman Coleman, of Washington, D. C.; and Miss Florence Joyce, of Joydale, who will be the guest of Miss Elizabeth Akin.

THE MISSES CHESS AS HUNTRESSES.

MISSES LURA AND GRACE CHESS returned home a week ago from an extended hunting trip in the Rocky mountains, where they were with their father, Mr. W. E. Chess, for several weeks.

They were in Wyoming with two guides, a cook and seventeen horses and hunted every day for big game.

Very few women have ever been in that part of the Rockies hunting and a still smaller number have ever met with the success of the Misses Chess, who came back with an elk and an antelope which they shot themselves.

The elk had a thirteen-pointed antler, fifty-four inches in length, and it was shot at a hundred yards.

The guide, Billy La Mer, is justly proud of his record of getting good

shots at elk and antelopes for the "tenderfoot" girls, as they call them.

MISS BUCKLEY'S BOWLING PARTY.

MISS NELL BUCKLEY gave a delightful bowling party at the New Athletic Club's alleys Friday morning, when her guests included the following young girls:

MISSES.

Jane Courtney, Georgia Seagran, Willis Cecil Nield, Pauline Chambers, Clara Lee Atchison, Annette Voris, Emily Bullitt, Laura Lyons, Juliet Bullitt, Kate Lindenberg, Susie Berryman, Madison Bell, Pace.

WEDDINGS OF THE WEEK.

THE fall weddings will begin in earnest this week, when a number of prominent young people will be married. The first of the ceremonies will take place to-morrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock when Miss Hattie Beckurts and Mr. Albert O. Goshorn will be married at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Herman Beckurts, of 1128 Third avenue, by the Rev. Charles R. Hemphill. Owing to the illness of Mr. Goshorn's brother, Gen. A. T. Goshorn, of Cincinnati, the wedding will be simple, and only the two families will be present. The couple will leave immediately on the wedding trip, and upon their return will go to housekeeping at 1635 First street.

Swope-Tuley.

Miss Lida Swope and Mr. Philip S. Tuley will be married Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. B. L. Swope, by the Rev. James G. Minnigerode, of Calvary Episcopal church. Mrs. Alex. Barrett will be the matron of honor and Mr. Thomas Tuley will be the best man. The two bridesmaids are Miss Ella Crutcher and Miss Jessie Norton. The wedding will be small and quiet on account of a bereavement in Mr. Tuley's family.

Macgregor-Huston.

The marriage of Miss Mathilde Macgregor and Mr. Joseph M. Huston, of Philadelphia, will be solemnized Tuesday, October 8, at high noon at the home of the bride's father, Dr. Thomas A. Macgregor, of First street. The officiating clergymen will be the groom's brother, the Rev. Samuel Craig Huston, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and the Rev. Charles Schull, of Easton, Pa.

The wedding will be quiet on account of the death of Miss Macgregor's mother a year ago, and the only attendant will be the best man, Mr. Robert D. Oakley, of New York.

Yesterday Mr. Huston, his brother, Mr. F. C. Huston, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. Charles Shaw, of Easton, Pa.; and Mr. Robert D. Oakley, of New York, arrived here at the Louisville Hotel.

Miss Macgregor's aunts, Mrs. Charles Gill and Mrs. H. C. Nesbitt, of Hawesville, are also here and are the guests of Miss Macgregor and Mrs. Ernest Sprague.

Briggs-Gettys.

In Nashville Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock Mr. Francis M. Gettys, of this city, and Miss Elsie Briggs will be married at the home of the bride's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Charles S. Briggs, of Nashville, Tenn.

Miss Binnie Briggs, the bride's sister, will be the maid of honor, and Mr.

William H. Tayloe, of Atlanta, Ga., will be the best man.

The bridesmaids will be Misses Margaret Richardson, Sammie Keith and Mary Thompson, all of Nashville; and Miss Anne Gettys, of Knoxville, Tenn.

The groomsmen will be Messrs. Henry B. Spencer, of St. Louis; Thos. Carr Powell, of Louisville; James R. McKel-din, of Atlanta, and Harry M. McKel-din, of Knoxville.

The music will be one of the most interesting features of this wedding and Miss Anita Muldoon will sing some of the Lohengrin wedding music. Besides the singing of Miss Muldoon, four graduates of three of the finest musical colleges in America will take part—George Smith, J. Hough Guest, Johan Frich and J. Miller, cellist.

A number of Louisvillians will attend the wedding, among whom are Mrs. John A. Carter, the bride's grandmother, and Mr. and Mrs. Adger Stewart and son.

To-morrow Mr. H. B. Spencer will take Misses Bertha Cooper, Katherine Price, Anita Muldoon, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Finley, Mr. T. C. Powell and Mr. Gettys in his private car to the wedding, and they will remain in Nashville until Thursday.

After the rehearsal on Tuesday preceding the wedding, the out-of-town guests will be entertained at luncheon by Mr. and Mrs. David C. Bunin at their country home. Upon their return the bride party will attend the opening of the Nashville Horse Show.

Upon their return from their wedding trip, Mr. and Mrs. Gettys will go to housekeeping in an apartment at the Piltz Flats.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MISS ETHEL HUMPHREY'S flower german Wednesday evening at Pincastle will be the most important social function of the present week and will be the first private entertainment of the season.

It will be a fancy dress german, led by Miss Humphrey and Mr. Edwin Gheens, and will serve to introduce four of the most attractive of the debutantes, Misses Elizabeth Burnett, Lullie Anderson, Margaret Cox and Elizabeth Hamilton Smith.

The costumes will be unusually pretty, as the girls have taken the greatest interest in designing them, and there will be Kate Greenaways, Dolly Vardens, shepherdesses, peasants—all kinds of rural fashions in characteristic dress.

The favors will be out of the ordinary, the flower Idea having been carried out as far as possible in their selection, and Miss Humphrey and Mr. Gheens will introduce some lovely figures.

The Humphrey home at Pincastle is admirably adapted to entertaining and is every reason for the young people to anticipate a thoroughly delightful evening on the 9th.

Miss Q. D. Vaughan will introduce

SOCIAL CALENDAR.

- October 7—Beckurts-Goshorn wedding. Meeting of the Children of the Confederacy at the Louisville Hotel.
- October 8—Macgregor-Huston wedding. Mrs. James A. Leech's informal afternoon. Meeting of the U. D. C's.
- October 9—Miss Ethel Humphrey's flower german for Misses Cox, Burnett, Smith and Anderson. Briggs-Gettys wedding. Williams-Booker wedding. Hensel-Whitman wedding.
- October 11—Mrs. Q. D. Vaughan's buffet luncheon for Miss Mildred Vaughan.
- October 12—Euchre party at Liederkranz Hall by the Albert Sidney Johnson Chapter, U. D. C.
- October 15—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Swope's dinner for Dr. and Mrs. August Schachner.
- October 16—Miss Mattie Sevier Bonnie's dinner for Miss Belle Houston.
- October 17—Mrs. Charles S. Nield's evening reception for Misses Willis Cecil Nield, Patty Curd and Mildred Vaughan.
- October 19—Satterwhite-Seattle wedding.
- October 22—Shouse-McDowell wedding.
- October 23—Curd-Booth wedding. Hodges-Doan wedding.
- October 24—Mrs. J. C. Worthington's reception for Miss Hallie Worthington.
- October 25—Mr. and Mrs. Roland Whitney's afternoon reception for Miss Evelyn Whitney.
- Dance at the Athletic Club by Battery A.
- October 28—Mr. and Mrs. Neville Bullitt's reception for the Misses Bullitt.
- October 30—Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Woolfolk's ball for Miss Cora Locke.
- October 31—Miss Grace Griffith's entertainment for Miss Bessie Griffiths.
- November 4—Mr. and Mrs. Frank N. Hartwell's reception.
- November 5—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Chambers' reception for Miss Pauline Chambers.
- November 6—Reception by Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Wathen and the Misses Wathen.
- November 7—Mrs. B. F. Atchison's reception for Miss Clara Lee Atchison.
- Jefferson-Myer wedding.
- Full meeting Kentucky Society of Colonial Dames.
- November 11, 12, 13—"Mikado" for the Business Women's Club.
- November 14—Miss Elizabeth Escott's afternoon reception for Miss Mary Neal, of Nashville, and Miss Margaret Woolley, of Lexington.
- November 15—Miss Elizabeth Escott's evening euchre party for Miss Mary Neal, of Nashville, and Miss Margaret Woolley, of Lexington.
- November 19—Herman-Smyser wedding.
- November 21—Mrs. S. B. Voris' afternoon and evening reception for Miss Annette Voris.
- November 22—Mrs. J. B. Gathright's reception for Miss Emma Drabell.
- November 27—Lindenberg-Ormsby wedding.

make their home in St. Louis, where Mr. McCormick holds a prominent railroad position.

Miss Mattie Sevier Bonnie will give a dinner party at her home, 1335 Third

East Broadway, on the afternoon of

Wednesday, October 9, at 3 o'clock.

The General Society of the Daughters of the Revolution has issued invitations to the dedicatory services of the Valley Forge Monument, on Saturday, October 19.

Mr. Hugh Courtney will give a theater party to-morrow evening in honor of Miss Mattie Belle Bryan, of Covington, and Miss Kathryn Cox.

The marriage of Miss Neal Rubel to Mr. William Edgar Ross will be solemnized at the Fourth-avenue Methodist church on next Wednesday evening, at 9 o'clock. Mr. Alonzo H. Ross will be the best man, and the maid of honor will be Miss Helen Senior. The ushers will be Mr. Lane Isaacs, Dr. Leslie Long, Mr. William Wolf and Mr. Dale Fritten. Miss Rubel, who is the daughter of Mr. R. O. Rubel, has for some time been recognized as one of the most popular girls of the younger set in the Highlands. Mr. Ross, who is at present engaged in business at



ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST OF THE DEBUTANTES.

her lovely young daughter, Miss Mildred Vaughan, at a buffet luncheon to be given Friday, October 11, at 2 o'clock.

Carpets

NEW YORK STORE

Autumn Merchandise!

NEW YORK STORE

Carpets

We are showing a most beautiful line of goods for fall and winter wear. Everything that's newest in style and highest in quality can be found here. Exclusive novelties in Silks, Dress Goods, Cloaks, Suits, etc.

Cloak and Suit Dept.



Our showing this week in our Cloak and Suit Department will consist of all that is new in Wraps and Suits; positively the very latest ideas.

Specially do we call attention to our 42, 50 and 60-inch length garments; perfect, in both half tight and loose fitting.

Our prices are quite reasonable, considering the fine quality of the materials used. An inspection is invited.

Stylish

Ladies' Neckwear

\$2.50 For a Silk Stock with long narrow Four-in-hand Ties, in all colors.

\$2.00 For a Silk Stock with Pearl Buckles, new and nobby.

\$1.00 For Silk Ties, 1 1/2 yards long, in pink, blue and white.

\$1.50 For China Silk Squares, in all colors.

SPECIAL—Turnover Embroidered Collars for 5c, worth 10c to 25c.

Newest

Perfumeries and Toilet Articles.

50c Each, Calico Bed Comforts.

\$1.00 Each, Single and Double-size Comforts.

\$1.25 Each, large size Silkoline Bed Comforts.

\$1.50 Each, large size Satine Bed Comforts.

\$2.50 Each, large size French Satine Bed Comforts.

\$5.00 Each, large size Wool-filled Bed Comforts.

\$5.00 Each, Eliderdown Comforts, French

Blankets and Comforts.

50c Pair, 10-4 Cotton Blankets in white and gray.

85c Pair, 11-4 Cotton Blankets, in white and gray.

\$1.00 Pair, 11-4 Cotton Blankets, in white and gray.

\$1.40 Pair, 11-4 Extra-heavy Blankets, in gray, red and brown.

\$3.00 Pair, 11-4 White Wool Blankets.

\$4.00 Pair, 11-4 fine White Wool Blankets.

\$5.00 Pair, 12-4 extra fine White Wool Blankets.

\$6.50 Pair, 11-4 White California Blankets.



Ladies' and Children's Hosiery.

19c Ladies' Medium Weight Cotton Hosiery, high-spliced heel and double sole; regular 25c quality.

25c Ladies' Medium Weight Fleece-lined Hosiery, fast black, double sole and heel.

25c Ladies' New Fall Fancy Hosiery in new shades and effects.

25c Ladies' Medium Weight Black Cotton Hosiery, high-spliced heel and double sole; regular 25c quality.

35c Ladies' Medium Weight Split-sole Fast-black Hosiery, regular 60c quality.

50c Ladies' New Fall Patterns in Fancy Hosiery, figures, verticals, dots, etc.

Children's French Imported Hose, heavy and medium, ribbed, guaranteed to wear summer and winter.

For 6 6 1/2 7 7 1/4 8 8 1/4 9 9 1/4 10 35c 40c 45c 50c 55c 60c 65c 70c 75c

Great Sale of Rugs and Carpets

30x60-inch Smyrna Rug . . \$1.48

36x72-inch Smyrna Rug . . \$2.15

6x9 Smyrna Rug \$7.50

9x12 Smyrna Rug \$17.00

36x72 Moquette Rug . . . \$2.90

9x12 Axminster Rug . . . \$24.00

9x12 Wilton Rug \$29.00



China.

The largest and handsomest line of Toilet Ware in the city. All the new shapes and colors at popular prices.

\$3.75 12-piece Toilet Sets, 3 colors; every piece extra large size.

\$4.25 12-piece Sets, 3 colors; regular price \$5.50.

Dinnerware.

\$21.00 105-piece Limoges Dinner Sets, best gold, 5 decorations; extra good value.

Glassware.

61c Each for two styles Colonial Tumblers.

10c Each for Colonial Finger Bowls.

61c Each for Glass Plates.

5c Each for Custard Cups.

SPECIAL—Table Mats—25c set of six Husk Mats.

Novelties for euchre prizes and all anniversary gifts.

The Newest Weaves in

Black Goods.

The most varied assortment of Black Goods ever brought to this market.

A full line of Ladies' Tailorings in all the latest weaves.

A complete line of Lupin's Cheviots, Priestley's Cravenettes, handsome imported Broadcloths, Prunella Cloths, Hopsackings, Whipcords, Canvas Cloths and Poplins.

75c 44-inch Grenada Cloth.

85c 50-inch Pebble Cheviot, worth \$1.00.

\$1.00 50-inch Zibeline, very stylish.

\$1.25 52-inch Camel's-hair Cheviot, extra good value.

\$1.25 58-inch Cheviot, for unlined skirts.

Colored Wool Fabrics.

The DEMAND is INCREASING each day for stylish wool materials. Purchasers are EASILY PLEASED and FIND PLEASURE in buying from our large collection. We make SPECIAL mention of our tailoring stuffs—comprised of all the reliable weaves, including the new striped Velvets and Cheviots. For this week as a leading number we offer:

FALL DRESS GOODS.



Canvas Camel's Hair,

58 inches wide, 98c, all wool. Also 43-inch

Prunella Cloth 75c.

All-wool and splendid value.

Ladies' and Children's

Knit Underwear.

50c Ladies' medium weight Corset Covers, ribbed cotton, high neck and long sleeves.

50c Ladies' medium weight Shirts or Drawers, ribbed cotton, high neck and long sleeves, ankle length.

50c Ladies' fall weight ribbed cotton Union Suits, high neck, long sleeves, ankle length, Onella style.

25c Boys' fall weight ribbed cotton Shirts or Drawers.

50c Boys' medium weight Balbriggan Shirts or Drawers.

Veils.

25c For Black Net Veils.

35c For Black Sewing Silk with white chenille dot.

35c For Brown Sewing Silk with white chenille dot.

50c For Black Chiffon with white ring; very stylish.

75c For Red Chiffon with green embroidered silk dot.

75c For a variety of Fancy Gray Meshes.

Ladies' and Misses' Fall Footwear.

Ladies' Shoes for Fall and Winter.

\$3.00 Glaze Kid Button or Lace Boots, welt extension soles, sizes 2 to 8, A to E.

\$3.00 Dongola Kid Lace Boots, Goodyear welt, Scotch sole, kid tips, sizes 2 to 8, A to E.

\$3.50 Mat Kid Top, Corset Kid, Foxed Goodyear Welt, Lace or Button Shoes, sizes 2 to 7, A to E.

\$3.50 Viol Kid Lace Boot, patent tip, Goodyear welt, sizes 2 to 7, A to E.

\$3.50 Misses' Heavy Glaze Kid Button or Lace Boots, kid tip, spring heel, sizes 11 to 2, B to E.

\$2.50 Misses' Velour Calf Lace Boots, Goodyear welt, spring heel, sizes 11 to 2, B to E.

\$2.35 Misses' Mat Top Button Boot, Corset Kid, foxed welt, spring heel, sizes 11 to 2, B to E.

\$1.50 Child's Dongola Kid Button or Lace Boot, spring heel, the Rough Rider, sizes 8 to 10 1/2, B to E.

\$3.00 and \$3.50, Boys' Shoes in box velour and patent leather, full Scotch sole, sizes 2 to 8, C to E.

\$3.00 Infants' Shoes, all styles, comfort and orthopedic lasts.

NEW YORK STORE

Mail Orders Filled and Samples Sent by Return Mail.

Stewart Dry Goods Company.

Our New York Connection, Jas. McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

Beards, is a son of Mr. A. J. Ross. The Rev. R. B. Neal, of Grayson, for whom the bride-to-be is named, will officiate. After an extensive trip to Buffalo and Eastern cities, the newly-married couple will be at home at Beards'.

The marriage of Miss Mary Page Hunter and Mr. Robert M. Hoos will take place October 16, at 11 o'clock, at the home of the bride, 102 West Broadway. Only the immediate family will be present. Miss Hunter is a most attractive and accomplished girl, and Mr. Hoos, who is the Courier-Journal's chief artist, is one of the most talented artists in the South.

Miss Elizabeth Scott will give a reception Thursday afternoon, November 14, and a euchre party Friday evening, November 15, in honor of Miss Mary Neal, of Nashville, Tenn., and Miss Margaret Woolley, of Lexington. Both girls will come to the city early in November to visit Miss Scott.

PERSONALS.

MRS. BENNETT H. YOUNG and child and Miss Isabelle Haldeman, who have been spending the past three weeks in Buffalo, Thousand Islands, Niagara and Toronto, returned home last week.

Miss Daisy Adams, of New York, will be among the most charming visitors in the city the last of this month. She is expected October 17 to spend a few days with Mrs. W. O. Roberts, after which she will be the guest of Misses Florence and Patty Cud for several weeks.

Dr. Preston Satterwhite, of New York, will return to this city October 10 on a visit to his parents, Dr. and Mrs. T. P. Satterwhite. He will be here until after the marriage of Miss Lily Satterwhite and Dr. Beattie.

Miss Marie Louise McMurtry will leave the last of this month for Atlanta, Ga., where she will attend the Horse Show. While there she will be the guest of Mrs. Simpson Elkin.

Mrs. Ernest Harlan Haughton, of Pennsylvania, formerly Miss Julia German, of Henderson, will be in the city this month to visit Miss Marie Louise McMurtry.

Miss Juliet Kumer, of Evansville, Ind., is expected in November on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Stewart.

Miss Clara Haldeman has been spending several weeks at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York with Mrs. James Pepper, of Lexington. Upon her return to Kentucky she will be with relatives in Shelbyville.

Mrs. J. Smith Speed, of Little Rock, has returned home after a visit to Mrs. J. E. Speed.

Mrs. John Churchill and son, John, returned home last week after spending the summer in the East.

Mrs. Oscar Fenley and Mrs. J. K. Woodward have returned home after spending several weeks in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Abner Harris were expected home last week from New York, where they have been for the past two weeks.

Mrs. Vernon Wolfe was the hostess at a beautiful luncheon last Wednesday, given in honor of Mrs. William Swift Dalliba, of Paris, France, and Mrs. Harry M. Shallock, of Anchorage. The table was set in pink with Catherine Mermel roses in the center, and the guests included Mrs. Dalliba, Mrs. Shallock, Mrs. Evelyn Jacoby, Mrs. George Bayless and Mrs. Edgar Hill.

Mrs. T. H. Darby and daughter, Miss Lucy Darby, who have been living in Paris, France, and Florence, Italy, for the past three years, have returned to Louisville and are keeping house at their home on Second street, near Ormsby.

Mrs. Adelia Bangs, who is in San Francisco attending the General Convention of the Episcopal Church, will not return home until November.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Hite, who have been occupying the Louis Hite cottage at Fincastle all summer, have returned to the city and taken Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rutledge's house, on Ormsby avenue, for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. P. Humphrey will close their country place at Fincastle the last of this month, when they will return to their Third-avenue home.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel C. Henning will return to the city the last of this month from Fincastle, where they have been all summer.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Booker and family have returned from Nitta Yuma, where they spent the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. George G. Brown and family, who spent the summer at their country place at Nitta Yuma, have returned to the city.

Mrs. George Randall, of Dayton, O., has returned home after a short visit to her sister, Mrs. Hardin Cud.

Mrs. Francis Waller, of Chicago, is expected in the city the last of this month to visit her sister, Mrs. Roland Whitney.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Cooper, Miss Bertha Cooper and Mrs. Mallory Davis, who have been spending the summer at their country place, Woodside, expect to return to the Galt House this week.

Mrs. William W. Davies, who has been spending the summer at Wyoming, N. Y., with her mother, Mrs. Lydia Avery Coonley Ward, of Chicago, returned home Thursday.

Mrs. Walton Shields, of Greenville, Miss., who was Miss Bessie Prince, may soon be the wife of the Mayor of Greenville. Her husband is now running for the office with every prospect of being elected. Mr. and Mrs. Shields spent the summer at Waukegan.

Miss Mary Tyler will leave this week for Frankfort on a short visit to Miss Rebecca Johnson.

Mrs. Pierce Butler left yesterday for Danville on a short visit to Mrs. Clifton Anderson.

Miss Sunshine Parsons, who is now in San Francisco, visiting Miss Ethel Keeney, will stop in Louisville on her way to New York this fall. She will visit Mr. and Mrs. Presley Tapp and Miss Virginia May.

Mrs. W. H. Fosdick and Miss Mary V. Fosdick returned home Friday from East Gloucester, Mass., where they spent the summer and with the Misses Haldeman on Second street for the winter. Miss Willa Fosdick is at Northampton, Mass., at school this year.

Miss Pattle Ellison expected to leave yesterday to visit Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Dangerfield at their country place near Lexington.

Mr. Laws, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Whipple, of Cincinnati, who have been spending the past week with Mr. Avery Robinson, will return home to-day.

Misses Ellen Converse, Alice Cane, Anna May Sperry, Laura Jacob and Messrs. Norvin and Will Cutcher, Virginia Bates and Harry Converse compose a bowling club that meets every Monday evening at Owen's Alley.

Mrs. J. B. Goodpastor, of Owingsville, will reach the city this week to visit her sister, Mrs. T. J. Young.

Mrs. Shelby Williams, of Nashville, Tenn., returned home Thursday after spending several days with her sister, Mrs. Robert P. Bonnie.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Hunter and daughters, Misses Lily and Grace Hunter, moved in Friday from Beaumont and are keeping house at 137 Second street.

Mrs. Ella Cutcher, who is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Enos Tuley, will be in the city for a month, when she will return to Chicago to be with her aunt, Mrs. Joseph McRoberts.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Haldeman and



POLLONI'S
Brunette Complexion Powder
It gives the complexion a beautiful, healthy, and glowing appearance. It is the only powder that does not clog the pores of the skin. Sample free. J. A. Polloni, St. Louis, Mo.

Miss Anne Haldeman are now in Paris, France, where Mrs. Haldeman is much improved in health. Miss Haldeman is under the care of one of the finest physicians in France.

Mrs. Robert Evans, of Danville, will be in the city next week to visit Mrs. Lemuel McHenry.

Miss Bessie Dunlap, of Danville, will spend November in Louisville, when she will be the guest of Mrs. B. G. Boyle, of St. James Court.

Mrs. M. A. Kelly and grand-daughter, Miss Mildred Thompson, who have been spending the summer at Eagles Nest, N. C., are in the city at Mrs. Kelly's home, 1044 Fourth avenue. They will be here for ten days.

Mrs. George Henderson, who has been spending the past six weeks in Pittsfield, Mass., and in New York with Mr. and Mrs. Will Rogers and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fowler, of Galveston, Tex., returned home Thursday.

Mr. Henderson, who has been visiting his mother, Mrs. William Henderson, at Victoria, B. C., will return home Wednesday.

Miss Edna Vandell, of New York, who has been spending the past week at the Louisville Hotel with Mrs. Lunsford Vandell and Mrs. Don Barbour, will return to the East to-day.

Mrs. Nathaniel Tyler, of Washington, who has been visiting Misses Mary and Kate Barbaroux, returned home Monday.

Mrs. Lina S. Morris has gone to New York to spend several weeks with her sister, Mrs. Joseph Wilberding.

Miss Clara Moore Sherley has returned home from Buffalo, N. Y., where she visited Mrs. Horace Kleinhans for several weeks. Mrs. Kleinhans has one of the handsomest homes in Buffalo, at 219 Summer street, and she has recently improved it by adding a large artistic veranda, where she served 5 o'clock tea every afternoon until the weather became cool. Mrs. Kleinhans is considered

W. B. ERECT FORM CORSETS.

The W. B. Erect Form Corset is the most correctly built garment sold. It follows the natural outlines of the form and does not compress the figure into a graceless, illogical shape. It places an strain of lacing upon the vigorous and heavy muscles of the hip and back and brings out in a most admirable manner the well-rounded bust and hips so essential to the new Princess and Erect Form gowns.

STYLE 70, Improved. For medium figures. Low bust effect. \$1.00
 STYLE 72, Improved. For medium full figures. Of French Couture. 1.25
 STYLE 73, Improved. For slender and petite figures. Of French Couture. 1.25
 STYLE 74, Improved. For medium developed figures. 2.00
 STYLE 75, For stout, fully developed figures. 2.50
 STYLE 76, For stout and fully developed figures. 2.50
 STYLE 77, For very stout women. Superbly made. Takes the place of custom corsets. 5.50

All dealers in Louisville sell W. B. Corsets. If you cannot supply you, remit the price of corset, mentioning his name, and send to the makers.

WEINGARTEN BROS.,
Largest Manufacturers of Corsets in the World, 377-379 B'way, New York.

R & G CORSETS NEVER STRETCH

"A GUARANTEE THAT COVERS EVERYTHING"

An iron-clad guarantee is made by the manufacturers of the R & G Corset that this Corset will never stretch or give the longest day that it is worn. Every dealer is authorized to make this guarantee to you and every corset is sold with this understanding or a new Corset. No other corset can make such a guarantee because no other corset is made like the R & G.

R & G CORSET CO. New York

Wintersmith's Remedies
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

When the skin is white and waxy, or hot, dry and irritable, you can know kidney trouble is present and can be cured with Wintersmith's Buchu.

THE LONG STRUGGLE IN HOPKINS COUNTY.

Cooperate Efforts To Un-
nize the Strongest
Group of Nonunion
mines in the United
States.

A Struggle That Has Been
Going On For Nearly
Two Years and Is Still
Far From the End.

MADISONVILLE, KY., Oct. 5.—
[Special Correspondence.]—
Doubtless persons who are
not familiar with the distri-
bution of the mineral resources of
Kentucky have wondered why the
mine workers' organizations were
willing to spend so much time, en-
ergy and money—amounting to more
than a hundred thousand dollars—in a
two years' fight in Hopkins county, in
an effort to organize the mines in just
one out of the 119 counties of this
state.

The reasons are these: Hopkins county
produces more than one-fourth of
the total output of the many mines in
the entire State, being 1,353,740 of the
5,029,675 tons. Hopkins county gives
employment to 2,000 of the 8,000 miners
that dig the coal from the mines of
Kentucky, and not one of the 2,000 Hop-
kins county miners is a member of the
miners' unions.

Therefore, the importance to the
unions—of organizing the men in this
great field is apparent. As every ob-
serving citizen and reader of the daily
newspapers, as well as the labor lead-
ers, must realize after so long a con-
tinuance of the exciting events in Western
Kentucky, this Hopkins county problem
is the hardest that has confronted
any mine union of America in many
years.

The position of the Hopkins county
operators has not a duplicate anywhere
in America. In no other county in the
country, having a dozen mines and em-
ploying 2,000 men, are the operators ab-
solutely independent of labor unions
and able to produce and market their
coal even when all other great mining
centers are idle as the result of strike
orders. Very naturally, the men who
manage the mine workers' unions do not
look kindly to this unique and inde-
pendent position of Hopkins county's
operators. It has a demoralizing effect,
they say, on their work in other sec-
tions of the State and country. Hop-
kins county operators have been known
to go so far as to charge that jealous
rival operators in other sections have
assisted in the long fight against them.
A few years ago when general strikes
were closed down the mines all over the
country for several months, the Hop-
kins county field was alive with the
hum of industry night and day, and
hundreds of thousands of tons of coal
were loaded on cars and sent north,
east, south and west in return for the
money of eager purchasers. Some of
the great railway lines were on the
verge of stopping traffic for want of
fuel for their engines, and they sent
hundreds of miles to the Hopkins coun-
ty for needed supplies. It was
no wonder that Indiana, Illinois, Ohio
and Pennsylvania operators viewed
with green eyes the busy scenes in
Hopkins county, where everybody was
doing double duty and earning double
pay to supply the demands from every-
where. And that is one reason why the
Hopkins operators feel that they can
afford the expense of such a long fight
as this present one has been without
pleading to the unions, for union strikes
put money in their pockets.

One Company Controls.

After all these things have been ex-
plained the question still remains "How
can Hopkins operators successfully re-
sist the union when others can not?"
The head and front of this successful
resistance, Mr. J. B. Atkinson, Presi-
dent of the St. Bernard Coal Company,
could answer it if he cared to take all
his competitors into his confidence. He
may already have imparted his secrets
to them, but on no such extensive scale
have they been able to put his teach-
ings into practice. The company of
which Mr. Atkinson is president and
general manager owns seven of the
twelve mines in the county, and em-
ploys 1,400 of the 2,000 miners. There-
fore, when one speaks of the Hopkins
county coal industry he virtually speaks
of the St. Bernard Coal Company, which
is the largest company in the State.

The other Hopkins county mines are
the Tellico, owned by C. Reinecke, of
Illinois, and managed by L. Bailey, of
Madisonville, with an annual output of
about 235,000 tons, and employing 250
men; the Crabtree, owned by Clarke-
son, Tenn., and Eastern mine, employ-
ing about 150 miners, and with an out-
put of 91,000 tons; the Monarch, owned
by Madisonville and Nashville men,
usually employing 125 miners, and with
an output of 80,000 tons; the Carbon-
dale, owned by Princeton, Ky., and
New York men, employing about 75
miners, and with an output of about
5,000 tons; the Oak Hill, owned by
Crutcher & Hall, employing about 80
men, and with an output of about 32-
400 tons.

Wages \$800,000 Annually.

Kentucky operators pay annually to
mine workers about \$5,000,000, of which



amount over \$800,000 goes to the men
employed in Hopkins county. The value
of the mining property in the county is
estimated by an operator at \$1,000,000,
and \$1,000,000 of this belongs to the
St. Bernard Coal Company. It can be
seen from these various figures, there-
fore, that the St. Bernard practically
represents the Hopkins field, and that
company naturally is held responsible
by the union leaders for the nonunion
successes. Yet their mines have been
attacked less frequently than the others
here, the reason being that, on ac-
count of their strength, it was thought
best to weaken their position by
first closing down the weaker mines in
the county. And the very same mo-
tive that prompted the attack on the
smaller companies likewise caused Presi-
dent Atkinson to use all his skill and
the influence of his big company to pro-
tect the others. Their fight has been
his fight, because success against them
meant an entering wedge against his
own company.

The three largest of the St. Bernard
group of mines are at Earlington and
are known in general terms as the
"Earlington group." The others are the
Barnesley, the Hecla, the Diamond
and the St. Charles.

Pleasures For Employees.

The general offices of the company
are at Earlington, which town was
built up by the company and is to all
intents and purposes the St. Bernard's
township. It has a population of several
thousand and has a Mayor. The citi-
zenship consists chiefly of miners and
others in the employ of the St. Ber-
nard company, and one of the secrets
of President Atkinson's success in
keeping his men free from outside in-
fluences is that the company has ap-
propriated large sums of money in providing
for the pleasure and general welfare of the
employees and their families. It has
done much toward establishing in
Earlington probably the best educa-
tional facilities afforded by any town
of the size in Western Kentucky. The
company established two public libra-
ries at Earlington. At a cost of \$5,000
of the size in Western Kentucky. The
company several years ago built a
lake, known as Loch Mary, covering 100
acres of ground at the edge of town.
This lake was stocked with game fish
and provided with skills and sail boats.
Near by is a park, beautifully wooded,
which has come to be so popular that

church and other excursions from other
towns are run there to give picnics.
The company occasionally has given
excursions for its employees, chartering
enough trains to take several thousand
of them and their families to distant
points in the State.

Miners Own Their Homes.

Some years ago the company laid out
about 200 choice lots, 50x120 feet, and
offered to sell them to their employees
at \$50 each and to erect on each lot a
house, which the purchaser could pay
for in installments out of his wages,
and without any charge for interest on
the money thus loaned. All the lots were
sold, and fully 200 of the St. Bernard
miners own their own homes, while
some of the more thrifty own several
houses, which they rent to others less
fortunate.

Quarter Century of Service.

A year or two ago the St. Bernard
Company had a group photograph taken
of sixty employees who had been with
them a quarter of a century or more.
They are still there, and most of them
own their homes. One miner, John
Rule, who has been with the company
twenty years, is worth \$10,000, all of
which he made as a coal worker. His
money is invested in Earlington real
estate.

In the St. Bernard mines, working
side by side, are sons, fathers and
grandfathers, all in the same family.
It has been the policy of the company
to advance its young men, sons of em-
ployees, as positions offered. Amongst
them Dan M. Evans, who worked in the
mines as a boy, is now principal book-
keeper and actively in charge of the
coke-making. Barton Crutchfield is
superintendent at St. Charles, and is
one of the oldest employees. F. B. Har-
rison, superintendent at the Diamond
mine, most of the clerks in the stores
and offices are sons or daughters of
employees.

Coal Field Opened In 1870.

The St. Bernard Coal Company
opened the Hopkins county field in
1870, with two mines at Earlington. J.
R. Rash, who now has charge of the
"company store," was the first employee
and weigher. The railroad was not
then built to Earlington, and coal had
to be sent to Henderson for shipment.
During the thirty-one years of its ex-
istence the company has mined about
10,000,000 tons, or 250,000,000 bushels, of
coal, and has paid out in wages in
Hopkins county about \$5,000,000. The

employees and their families now number
about 4,000 people, comprising princi-
pally the population of Earlington, St.
Charles and Morton's Gap.

The St. Bernard Company did the
prospecting in Hopkins county, bought
the land, and began work with fifteen
miners. Mr. J. B. Atkinson came to
the county in 1871 from New Jersey,
and became Secretary of the company,
and in 1872 the Hecla, Diamond and Flem-
ing mines were opened. The Fleming
has since been closed. Mr. Atkinson
was made President of the company
ten or fifteen years ago, and he has
shown himself to be the most successful
mine operator in Kentucky, his knowl-
edge of the business being such as to
entitle him to be known as an expert
in all its branches. As a manager of
large numbers of men he has been par-
ticularly successful. About 750 of his
1,400 employees are white, the rest being
negroes. It is claimed by the operators
that 1,000 of the 2,000 Hopkins miners
are white.

There are about 130 stockholders in
the St. Bernard Company, among the
more prominent ones being the com-
pany's member of the National Exec-
utive Board of the United Mine Work-
ers of America, came to Hopkins county
for the purpose of organizing the non-
union miners and succeeded in organ-
izing the mines of the Oak Hill and Bar-
nesley Coal Companies, in all about
200 men. Shortly afterwards the Bar-
nesley Coal Company, which was a co-
operative company, was absorbed by
the St. Bernard Coal Company, which
is the largest mining company in the
State, and the union miners went on a
strike. Their places were quickly filled.
Many of the men who had gone on
strike, and the mines have been in
operation ever since. In a few weeks
the miners at the Oak Hill mine went
on strike, and the mines were closed
down. While the strike was on a new
management secured control of the Oak
Hill Company and they announced they
would have no dealings with the union,
and at once took steps to fill the places
of the union miners with non-union
miners. This they did, and the
mines have been operated ever since.
The union men at Oak Hill and Bar-
nesley have remained out ever since and
have been supported by the union men
of Muhlenberg and Ohio counties, a tax
of 5 per cent. of the earnings of those
men having been assessed for that pur-
pose.

The "Company Store."

There seems to be an irreconcilable
difference of opinion as to whether min-
ers are compelled to patronize the
"company stores," which are conducted
by nearly all large mining companies.
The operators insist that employees can
get all their wages in cash if they
choose to wait until the regular month-
ly pay day. But the men need gro-
ceries, and as these can be bought from
day to day to the amount of the wages
due them each night, they patronize
the stores liberally. When there arises
a thirst for whisky or beer, and there
is no ready cash in pocket, the miner
has a habit of going to the company's
office, securing a "ticket" for the
amount of his day's wages, and trad-
ing it at a heavy discount to the near-
est saloonkeeper. This "ticket" must
be taken up in goods at the "company
store," so the saloon man exchanges it
for sugar, coffee, flour or some such
staple, and he sells these at a reduc-
tion. In Madisonville this is said to
have become a regular business, and
some people buy all their sugar and
coffee from the saloons. Of course the
regular merchants do not relish this,
but no serious complaint has ever been

registered, because there is not much
profit in such staples anyway. Consum-
ers find good bargains for themselves
in this business.

Union Men Lay Siege.

On November 15 last, District Presi-
dent James D. Wood, of the United
Mine Workers of America, came to
Madisonville, secured headquarters
at the Hustler building and an-
nounced through the press and
by circular letter that he was
here to remain until he had organized
the nonunion mines of Hopkins, Web-
ster, Christian and Henderson counties.
Immediately after his arrival Mr.
Wood sent out a letter to the operators
of the various mines, inviting them to
meet National President John Mitchell
and the officers of the union in con-
ference for the purpose of bringing
about a settlement of the differences
existing between them. November 21
was to day fixed for holding the con-
vention. No response having been re-
ceived from the operators National
President Mitchell then sent to each of
the mine owners a letter inviting them
to meet with him and discuss the situ-
ation. In his letter Mr. Mitchell stated
that if the operators failed to meet him
on the day named he would authorize
District President Wood to call a
strike at once. On the 23d of Novem-
ber, no response having been received
from the mine owners, President Wood
was notified by National President
Mitchell to call a strike of the mines
in what is known as the Hopkins coun-
ty coal fields, and informed him that
the Executive Board had authorized an
expenditure of \$20,000 a month for the
purpose of supporting the men on
strike.

On November 24 District President
Wood issued an order calling on the
union and nonunion miners of this dis-
trict to lay down their tools on Mon-
day, November 26, and remain away from
the mines until the operators would
agree to sign the scale of wages adopt-
ed by the Mine Workers' Union in con-
vention at Columbus, O., and would
recognize the union. In his call for a
strike President Wood said that all
who complied with his order, whether
union or nonunion, would be cared for
by the organization, that sufficient
funds would be forthcoming to provide
for the wants of the twenty-five hun-
dred men affected, in the way of food,
clothing, medical attendance and shel-
ter for themselves and families.

Sheriffs Take a Hand.

On the same day that Wood issued his
order for the strike the Sheriffs of Hop-
kins, Christian and Webster counties
issued a proclamation in which they

stated that they had received informa-
tion that the union officials were here
for the purpose of intimidating and
strikingly preventing the miners of the
above named counties from working.
They declared that the miners would
not be allowed to congregate in num-
bers or march in bodies along the public
highways of the county; that any at-
tempt on the part of the miners or min-
ers' officials to do so would result in the
arrest of the party or parties so of-
fending.

President Wood replied to the pro-
clamations of the Sheriffs in a statement
which he gave to the press. He stated
that the mission of the union here was
one of peace; that they did not propose
to intimidate the miners or to forcibly
prevent them from work, but that his
organizers would talk to the men and
attempt to persuade them to join the
union and cease work in answer to his
call.

Trouble Begins At Oak Hill.

Almost two years ago George W. Pur-
cell, a member of the National Exec-
utive Board of the United Mine Work-
ers of America, came to Hopkins county
for the purpose of organizing the non-
union miners and succeeded in organ-
izing the mines of the Oak Hill and Bar-
nesley Coal Companies, in all about
200 men. Shortly afterwards the Bar-
nesley Coal Company, which was a co-
operative company, was absorbed by
the St. Bernard Coal Company, which
is the largest mining company in the
State, and the union miners went on a
strike. Their places were quickly filled.
Many of the men who had gone on
strike, and the mines have been in
operation ever since. In a few weeks
the miners at the Oak Hill mine went
on strike, and the mines were closed
down. While the strike was on a new
management secured control of the Oak
Hill Company and they announced they
would have no dealings with the union,
and at once took steps to fill the places
of the union miners with non-union
miners. This they did, and the
mines have been operated ever since.
The union men at Oak Hill and Bar-
nesley have remained out ever since and
have been supported by the union men
of Muhlenberg and Ohio counties, a tax
of 5 per cent. of the earnings of those
men having been assessed for that pur-
pose.

Few Answer Wood's Call.

On November 26 of last year,
the day named by Wood in

his call for the miners of this
district to cease work, every mine in
the county worked to its fullest capac-
ity, and most of the mines were over-
crowded. Not over twenty men out of
twenty-five hundred responded to
Wood's call to strike. At the close of
the day Manager Bailey issued a bul-
letin, in which he stated that more
coal was produced in Hopkins county
that day than was ever before produced
in the history of the county, and that
the strike had proved a complete fail-
ure. President Wood, after receiving
reports from over the district which
told him that only a few men had
ceased to work in obedience to his or-
ders, called a meeting of the District
Executive Board and was authorized
to send into the field as organizers the
two hundred union miners then on
strike. They were sent to the various
mines in the county, and at last suc-
ceeded in organizing the white miners
employed by the Monarch Coal Com-
pany, leaving that mine badly crippled.
The Providence and Foreythe
mines, in Webster county, were next
visited, and the two mines were closed
down. The Providence mine was idle
only a few days, the places of the
striking miners being filled by negroes im-
ported from the South. The Forsyth
mines only employed about forty men,
and since the strike no effort has been
made to resume operations.

The First Act of Violence.

It was at the Providence mines that
the first act of lawlessness, enough to
attract the attention of the public, took
place. A boarding-house occupied by
seven or eight negro nonunion miners
was dynamited. Luckily no one was
injured, as most of the men were away
from the house at the time. But the
porch was completely demolished. Four
union miners were arrested and
charged with the crime, but were dis-
missed, and the prosecuting witness,
who was a nonunion miner, was in-
dicted for perjury. The next mine to
feel the effects of the strike was the
Selvree mine, in Webster county. The
union men succeeded in organizing a
majority of the men at work there, but
they were not successful in closing it down
entirely, although the mines were run
with crippled forces. New men were
secured and the mines have been work-
ing to their fullest capacity ever since.
The organizers continued to work
and would occasionally pick up a man
at first one mine, then another, and at
last succeeded in bringing together a
mass-meeting, addressed by several
labor leaders, a crowd of five hundred
people, four-fifths of them being union
miners. This was the largest gathering
of union men ever held in this county
up to that time. On January 27 about
one hundred and twenty-five union men
met at Nortonville to listen to a speech

Mine Operator Atkinson
a Lion In the Path of
the Union Organizers.

His Energy Has Opened
Mines, Built Towns and
Tied Hundreds of Miners
To Him So That the
Union Has Not Reached.

by Organizer Ben Kissinger. While
Kissinger was speaking, Deputy Sheriff
Lindie and posse arrived, being sent
there by President John B. Atkinson, of
the St. Bernard Company, who claimed
to have had information that the union
men were going to massacre on the Car-
bondale mines and force the nonunion
miners out.

Unionists Fall Victims.

Lindie said he was there to see that
the union men did not carry out their
threats. The union miners claimed that
they were annoyed by the deputy and
his posse and adjourned the meeting,
saying they would go to a building
they had rented on a farm near Car-
bondale. They started down the road
in the direction of the Carbondale
mines. When within a mile of Carbon-
dale, and at a point where an in-
tersecting road led off to the farm
where the union men had rented the
building for holding their meeting,
they were overtaken by Lindie
with Wade McIntosh, Scott Pen-
rod, Lucien Bassett and Ed Johnson,
colored, his posse. Lindie went to the
head of the procession and addressing
the leader, Henry Taylor, read the
sheriff's proclamation and commanded
them to disperse. Upon this refusal
to comply with his demands, Lindie told
Taylor he would have to submit to ar-
rest. Taylor pulled his pistol and
passed it around behind him. At Wil-
liam Cook, when a shot was fired and Tay-
lor sank to the ground with a bullet in
his brain. Cook then fired several
shots, which were returned by Lindie
and his posse, and Cook fell with the
blood dripping from six bullet wounds
in his body. Cook died before he could
be removed. Taylor was carried to a
house near by, where he died a few
hours later. John Goodacre, a union
man, was also badly wounded. Lindie
and his posse escaped unharmed, although
Lindie showed signs of powder burns
on both cheeks. Lindie, McIntosh, Pen-
rod and Johnson were indicted by the
grand jury on February 24 for willful
murder. They were tried at the fol-
lowing May term of Circuit Court and
after a trial that lasted fifteen days
Lindie, McIntosh and Johnson were
convicted and sentenced to two years'
imprisonment in the State penitentiary.
Both sides were represented by the
best legal talent in Western Kentucky.
Ollie M. James, J. Fletcher Dempsey,
Clifton J. Pratt, Clifton J. Waddill,
Flem Gordon, E. G. Seabree and Jordon
& Gordon represented the defendants;
Judge W. H. Yost, Ward Headley, H.
Y. Thomas, Jr., Col. Paul LaFollette,
Everett Jennings and Jerrold Jonson
were retained by the United Mine
Workers of America to assist Coun-
sellor-at-Law John L. Gray and
County Attorney E. D. Morrow in the
prosecution. This case attracted more
attention than any ever tried in West-
ern Kentucky. T. J. Nunn was the
trial judge. A motion for a new trial
was made at once. It was overruled by
Judge Nunn at a special term of Circuit
Court, called for the purpose of passing
on the motion. An appeal was taken
to the Court of Appeals, and the vic-
timized men are now in jail awaiting the
result of the recent decision of that
court. After the trial of Lindie and
Johnson, Taylor was tried and con-
victed and sentenced to two years' im-
prisonment in the State penitentiary.
which had theretofore been with the
operators, changed to the union men.

Wood's Second Call.

After the excitement caused by the
killing at Carbondale had abated the
union organizers went to work with a
will, and on April 8 President Wood
issued his second call to the miners of
this district to lay down their tools on
April 15 and strike for higher wages
and the recognition of the union. The
second call was a success. On the
first, over a hundred and fifty men
responding. The Monarch mine was
the only one visibly affected by the
second call, that company losing about
half their men. The places of the strik-
ing miners were filled in a few days
by negroes imported here from the South
and the mines were running ever since
to their fullest capacity until recently
when the Selvree mine was held
up by armed union men and forced to
return home. The Monarch mines vol-
untarily closed down for three days.
Since the Carbondale affair, reports
of both union and nonunion miners
being fired on from ambush and the
homes of union and nonunion miners
fired into, have been almost an every-
day affair. The homes of five non-
union miners and two union miners
were fired into and riddled with bul-
lets, all in less than a week. About
two months ago the residence of Mr.
I. Bailey, manager of the Reinecke
Coal Company, was fired into, nine of
the shots passing through the walls
of the residence. One of the shots
passed through the room occupied by
Mr. Bailey's little daughter, missing
the little girl by only a hair's breadth.
Most of the houses shot into were oc-
cupied by nonunion men or their sym-
pathizers. Strange to say, in all this
shooting at night no one was wounded
until recently, when a negro em-
ployee of the Oak Hill mine was shot
while asleep. The union men have
claimed all along that this shoot-
ing was done at the instance of the
coal operators, hoping by this to bring
about a change in public sentiment.
The story of the union men, ridiculous
as it may seem, is credited by many
people. The operators laugh at the
charges made by the union men and
their friends, and have continued to
the houses of the nonunion miners
were fired into by the union men for
the purpose of intimidating them.
About fifty union men and several
nonunion men now stand indicted by
the grand jury on that charge.
With the later phases of the trouble,
resulting in the calling out of the State
troops, the public is familiar.

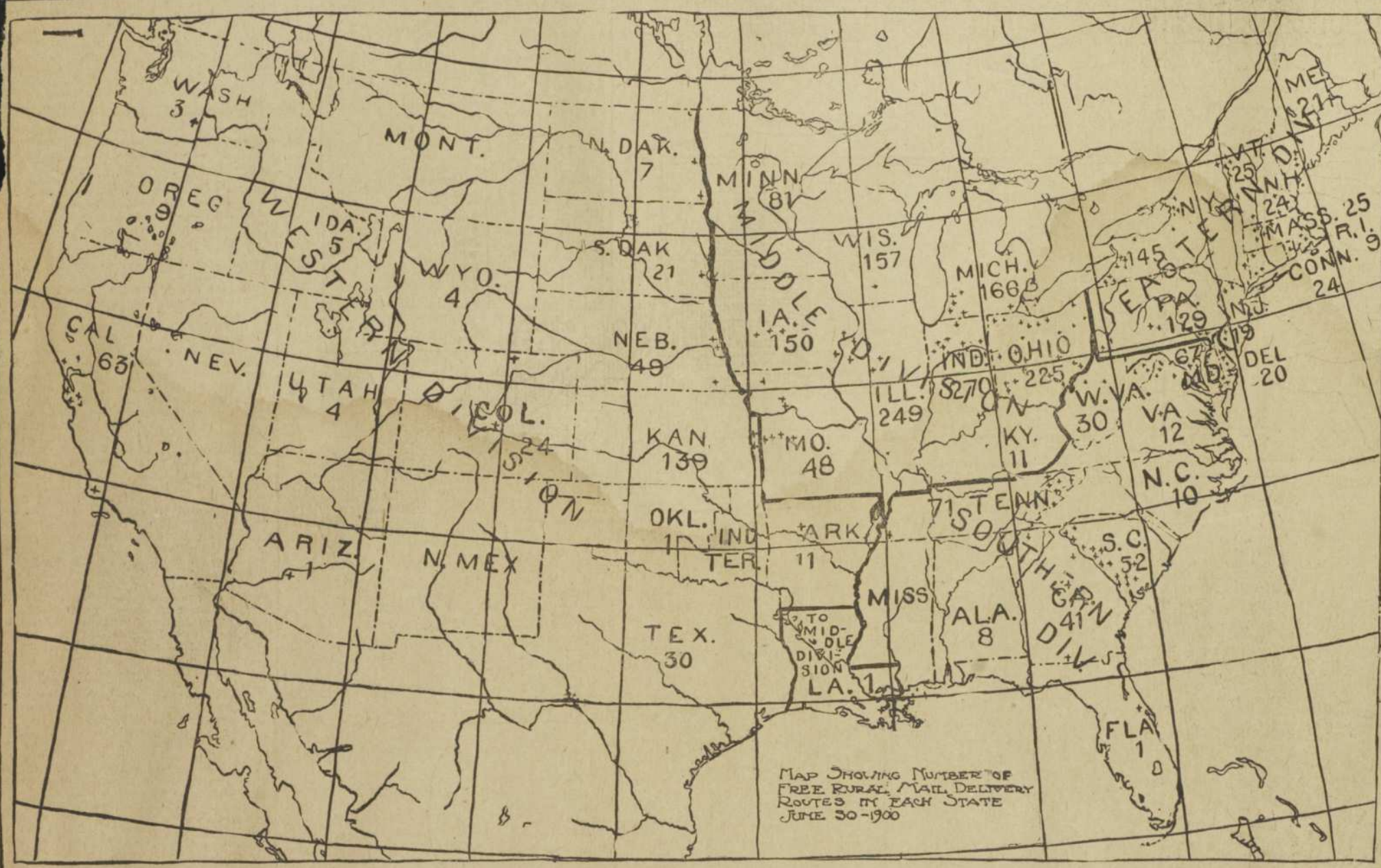
GRAHAM VREELAND.

Rapid Growth of This Important Feature of the Mail Service.

FREE DELIVERY OF RURAL MAILS.

NEARLY 3,000 ROUTES ESTABLISHED.

Bringing the World To the Farmer's Door Without Extra Cost.



MAP SHOWING NUMBER OF FREE RURAL MAIL DELIVERY ROUTES IN EACH STATE JUNE 30-1900



WEST VIRGINIA, one of the smallest States in the Union, has the distinction of being the Commonwealth wherein free delivery of rural mails was inaugurated. Three routes were established simultaneously on October 1, 1896, at Hallsport, Uvilla and Charlestown. Since then every State and Territory in the land has joined the procession and little West Virginia is no longer in the front. In fact, many States have now ten times as many routes as the original. It is a system that has developed by great strides. Other routes followed fast on the heels of those in West Virginia. By the close of the fiscal year of 1896-97, the experiment had shown satisfactory results. The number of routes had grown in a little more than six months to 1214 for the year. The number increased to 128 during the next year. By November 1, 1899, 634 were on record. They served a population of 452,735 persons and radiated from 383 distributing points. The number of routes had grown in a little more than six months to 1214 for the year. The number increased to 128 during the next year. By November 1, 1899, 634 were on record. They served a population of 452,735 persons and radiated from 383 distributing points. The number of routes had grown in a little more than six months to 1214 for the year. The number increased to 128 during the next year. By November 1, 1899, 634 were on record. They served a population of 452,735 persons and radiated from 383 distributing points.

Kentucky's Opportunity.

It is greatly to be regretted that Kentucky has not been more prompt to take advantage of this important improvement in mail delivery. No State is better adapted to the system. Good roads and closely settled districts meet exactly the required conditions over a large part of the area of the State. The people of the State have not realized what a good thing may be theirs for the asking. The neighboring State of Indiana heads the list of States with 270 free rural delivery routes. Our neighbor on the other side, Tennessee, is well up in the list with seventy-one. Kentucky had on June 30 only eleven routes. More interest has been displayed recently and three more routes in Jefferson county are the result, with an awakening demand all over the State for more. The advantage from such a development will be immeasurable. The isolation of rural districts will be to a great extent annihilated, to the mutual benefit of the man on the farm and the man in the town.

Plans For Routes Over Whole Union.

The present month, after only five years, finds the whole of the United States laid out for the inauguration and maintenance of this service. The country is divided into four divisions and the work is going forward with steadily increasing volume. Routes are now to be found on the prairies of Kansas and Nebraska, some among the sugar plantations of Louisiana, others in the foothills of the Alleghenies, a few among the snow and ice of Grand Isle, in Lake Champlain, and on the wind-swept plains of Minnesota; many in the populous old communities of Northern Massachusetts and Southern Maine, here and there one among the fruit orchards of Arizona,

on the grass lands of Southern Washington and in the Bluegrass of Kentucky. It was in 1890 that Postmaster General Wanamaker recommended "village delivery" and from this the rural free delivery service of to-day undoubtedly came. The service the Philadelphia merchant inaugurated, however, was not a "rural" delivery, but an extension of the city delivery system by carriers on foot in towns with a less population than 10,000, or less gross postal receipts than \$10,000, the limit at which mail delivery was discontinued by Congress. It was a "village" delivery, but an extension of the city delivery system by carriers on foot in towns with a less population than 10,000, or less gross postal receipts than \$10,000, the limit at which mail delivery was discontinued by Congress. It was a "village" delivery, but an extension of the city delivery system by carriers on foot in towns with a less population than 10,000, or less gross postal receipts than \$10,000, the limit at which mail delivery was discontinued by Congress.

First Appropriations Not Used.

The subject was taken up by the State granges of Patrons of Husbandry, who brought strong pressure to bear upon representatives in Congress from agricultural communities. A number of small appropriations were passed under these incentives. The first, \$10,000 for the fiscal year 1894, \$20,000 for 1895 and \$30,000 for 1896, were not used. Both in Congress and among the executive officers of the Post-office Department, as then constituted, it was the prevailing sentiment that the plan of rural free delivery was impossible of general adoption and that it would cost at least \$200,000 a year to establish and maintain it.

Postmaster General William S. Bissell declined to make any use of the small appropriation of \$10,000 in 1894. The appropriation was doubled, but Mr. Bissell again refused to experiment on such a small amount, and it was not until after the Hon. William L. Wilson became Postmaster General that anything was done to comply with the directions of Congress. Mr. Wilson was first report he said he had taken charge too late in the fiscal year to undertake the work. He did not believe the movement practicable, but stated that if Congress chose to make the money available for the fiscal year 1897 he would inaugurate the experiment by the best methods he could devise. Congress then made a second doubling of

the appropriation, putting \$40,000 at the disposal of the department. Forty-four routes were selected in widely differing localities in twenty-nine States, under this authorization. The purpose was to make the experiment as general as possible, and to have the result represent the working of the system under as diverse conditions as possible. Fifteen routes were set going in October, 1896; fifteen in November; eight in December; three in January and one each in February and April following. The appropriation for 1898 was \$50,000; for 1899, \$150,000; for 1900, \$450,000; for 1901, \$1,750,000. The Post-office Appropriation Bill approved March 4, 1901, carries \$3,500,000 for this use in the fiscal year 1902.

When the Hon. Perry S. Heath became First Assistant Postmaster General in March, 1897, he took charge of the administrative division to which the experiment belonged, and determined to go into the matter exhaustively. In contradiction of the unfavorable reports from some of the agents in charge of the work came good news from other agents, and the sentiment of farmers everywhere seemed favorable to a thorough test of the system. Congress was so well satisfied with the success so far attained that the appropriation for 1898 was made \$50,000.

Even after Mr. Heath took charge the service had been fragmentary and detached. Postmaster General Smith developed the idea of putting the service to a test of practicability by extending rural delivery over an entire county, superseding all other service, and then striking a balance sheet of profit and loss. **Delivery For the Miners.** Among other problems to which the practical test of rural free delivery gave rise was the question, what could be done for mining camps and similar customers of the post-office. When the service was started only the farming population was considered, but it was soon evident that in several Western States settlers on mineral lands ought not to be left out of the account. What has been actually done is to establish routes for such communities the same as in original sections. This service is maintained under a ruling of the Post-office Department that the term "rural" means "communities not included in cities or incorporated villages, and does not necessarily imply that persons situated should be engaged in farming in order to obtain the benefits of rural free delivery."

STANDING OF THE STATES IN

RURAL MAIL ROUTES ESTABLISHED

Indiana	270	Missouri	48	Virginia	12
Illinois	249	Nebraska	48	Arkansas	11
Ohio	225	Georgia	41	Kentucky	11
Michigan	157	Texas	30	North Carolina	10
Wisconsin	157	West Virginia	30	Oregon	9
Iowa	150	Massachusetts	25	Rhode Island	9
New York	145	Vermont	25	Alabama	9
Kansas	139	Colorado	24	North Dakota	8
Pennsylvania	129	Connecticut	21	Idaho	7
Minnesota	81	New Hampshire	21	Utah	5
Tennessee	71	Maine	21	Wyoming	4
Maryland	67	South Dakota	21	Washington	3
California	65	Delaware	20	Florida	1
South Carolina	52	New Jersey	19	Louisiana	1

or packages in the farm box. Rural carriers are also authorized to receipt for applications for money orders, and while they cannot yet issue the orders, they can save the farmer the trip to the office by acting as his agent.

Development of the Service.

On July 26, 1900, another most satisfactory change was made. An order was issued under which postage on drop letters on rural free delivery routes was fixed at two cents per ounce and carriers were required to cancel stamps on all letters collected by them. This order carried with it authority to deliver drop letters without passing them through the hands of a postmaster.

As to the adaptability of the service, the effort in the incipient of the institution of rural free delivery to put the matter to the test under as diverse conditions as possible resulted early in showing that the new way could be adapted to any section not altogether too sparsely settled. It was found possible to deliver the mails in the coldest winter of any part of this country and in the driest and hottest summer with very little interruption, scarcely more than occurs in cities by reason of snowdrifts and washouts on railroads. When a heavy snow blocks the way of the rural carrier it is customary for the farmer to turn out and break the roads, and this is done several days earlier than would be the case ordinarily. In this way communication throughout neighborhoods and with the outside world is opened up promptly. In consequence the farmer is able to take advantage of good markets and the townspeople are not cut off from the supply of fresh country produce, as often has happened in severe storms. Also cases of distress in isolated farm homes are sooner reached and relieved. The carrier's outfit is modified to suit the conditions under which his work is done, a light vehicle being used in one section, while a heavier wagon is preferred in another. The Washington officials have been surprised at the rapidity of the growth of the system.

in remote and comparatively sparsely settled regions in the West and South. **Scientific Free Delivery.**

In the Year Book of the Department of Agriculture, the "Free Delivery of Rural Mails" is given much attention by Charles H. Greathouse, M. A., editorial clerk in the Division of Publications. Speaking of the advantages of the system, Mr. Greathouse says: "Rural free delivery of mails is scientific. On purely theoretical grounds the post-office ought always to deliver the matter entrusted to it at the door of the addressee. The distance to be traveled from sender to receiver of mail is precisely the same whether the whole trip be made by the postal employee or he met part way by the person for whom it is intended. Furthermore, the cost of making the trip is always paid out of the sum total of the nation's capacity to do work. It makes little difference ultimately whether the labor is paid for from Government funds collected by the sale of stamps or otherwise, or is done by each man directly without intervention of the United States Treasury at all; it all comes from the people anyhow.

"The only question that need be asked is whether there will be more waste of time, a large number of empty trips by the farmer, who never knows when there is mail for him, or by the postman, who always knows whether there is something to deliver; and one of these seems to be the better answer. The number of times the farmer would be going to the post town for other reasons and the times when several families would send for mail by the same messenger enter into the calculation, of course, but in general this would not change the answer. Whether the addressee may be a farmer or townsman really is of no consequence. If free delivery involves only a short trip for the postman in the city, it also involves only a short trip for the citizen, and the corresponding ex-

penditure between length of trips exists for the farm delivery."

"Touching on the opinions of farmers on the service, the writer has this to say:

Farmers All Pleased.

"The views of farmers as to rural free delivery are strikingly illustrated by the reception of the opening of a new route at Attica, Ind., on May 12, 1900. It was the busiest season of the year, but a large number of farmers came in, some of them ten to fifteen miles to get farm boxes at \$2.50 apiece, so as to be ready for the carrier.

"Further evidence of the general favor in which the system is held by farmers is found in hundreds of letters in answer to inquiries sent out by this department. Only one in ten had any objection to offer, and frequently the objection was that the expense would be too great. In answer to the inquiry, more directly convincing is the demonstration by figures in the post-office reports that the cash outlay by the Government for rural free delivery is smaller than for a less desirable service through country post-office and star routes. The loss of work to the farmer community in going to the post-office for mail is shown to be absolute and total waste."

"The opinions of special agents engaged in introducing free rural delivery in all parts of the United States, as shown in their reports in 1899 and 1900," adds Mr. Greathouse, "are invariably favorable to the success of the system. All agree that the opposition comes only from persons interested in the mail service who think they are likely to lose by the change, and from small storekeepers and saloonkeepers at fourth-class post-offices. Some of them mention also as difficulties to be overcome the fact that the work has been generally spoken of as experimental, and the impossibility of serving all persons precisely alike."

How Service May Be Secured.

As to the method of procedure in starting new routes, a petition must be circulated and signed showing the desire of the persons along the line for the new service. This paper is then forwarded to the Representative in Congress from the district in which the route will be located, or to one of the Senators from the State, for his recom-

mendation. If it is deemed practicable to start the service as desired, a special agent of the Post-office Department is sent to lay out a route and make a map of it. His report and map must show that at least 100 families can be made accessible to the delivery. It also shows the character of the roads, and the agent impresses upon the persons interested that the roads must be made passable summer and winter.

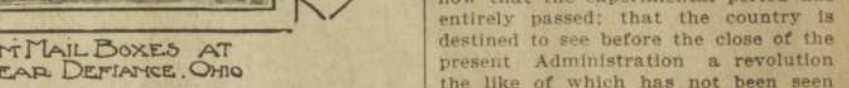
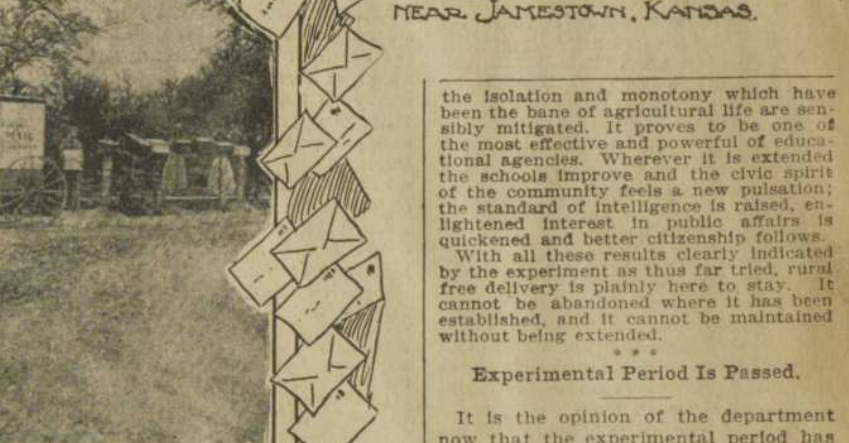
A full route is considered twenty-five miles, but according to the country traversed may vary from seventeen to thirty-five miles. It does not take the carrier the figures mentioned twice in the same day. Carriers were paid at first only \$150 a year. They now receive \$200 for an ordinary route and for special short routes \$100 a year for each five miles traveled. They are bonded, and each carrier has a bonded substitute, so that the mails may never lack a responsible carrier. The civil service regulations have never been applied to this service, but good character and temperate habits are required. Women are acceptable, and a few are in the ranks, some of them considered very efficient. Reports to the Post-office Department of dereliction of duty on the part of rural carriers are very few.

Stimulates Correspondence.

In his last report Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith gives a summary of the advantages and objections to the service. He says:

"Rural delivery has now been sufficiently tried to measure its effect. The immediate and direct results are clearly apparent. It stimulates social and business correspondence, and so swells the postal receipts. Its introduction is invariably followed by a large increase in the circulation of the press and of periodical literature. The farm is thus brought into direct contact with the currents and movements of the business world. A more accurate knowledge of ruling markets and varying prices is diffused, and the producer, with his quicker communication and larger information, is placed on a surer footing. The value of farms, as has been shown in many cases, is enhanced. Good roads become indispensable, and their improvement is the essential condition of the service. The material and measurable benefits are signal and unmistakable.

But the movement exercises a wider and deeper influence. It becomes a factor in the social and economic tendencies of American life. The disposition to leave the farm for the town is a familiar effect of our past conditions. But this tendency is checked, and may be materially changed by an advance which conveys many of the advantages of the town to the farm. Rural free delivery brings the farm within the daily range of the intellectual and commercial activities of the world, and is not absolutely required. Any one of the fourteen approved styles may be secured, so that they can reach over and remove or deposit mail without getting out of the wagon. For the information and guidance of the farmers the Post-office Department has approved fourteen different styles of boxes for the rural mail service. There should be boxes of uniform size and pattern on each route, although this is not absolutely required. The style and make of boxes to be used on any given route will be determined by the patrons themselves.



the isolation and monotony which have been the bane of agricultural life are sensibly mitigated. It proves to be one of the most effective and powerful of educational agencies. Wherever it is extended the schools improve and the civic spirit of the community feels a new pulsation; the standard of intelligence is raised, enlightened interest in public affairs is quickened and better citizenship follows. With all these results clearly indicated by the experiment as thus far tried, rural free delivery is plainly here to stay. It cannot be abandoned where it has been established, and it cannot be maintained without being extended.

Experimental Period Is Passed.

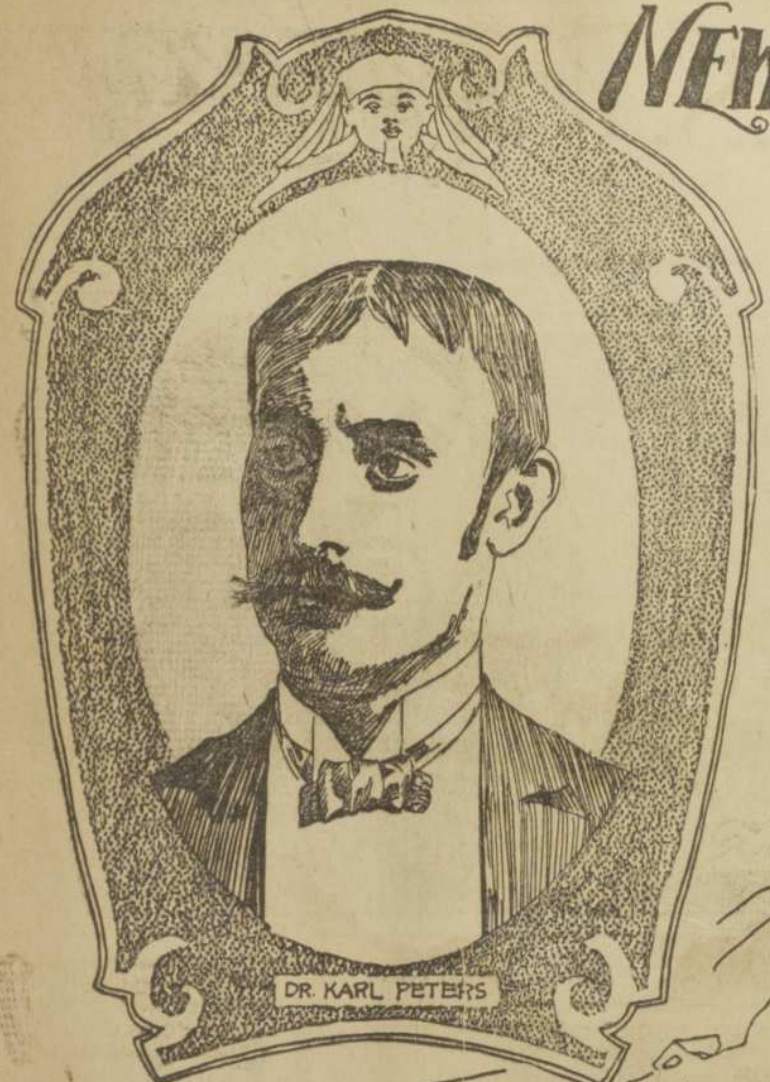
It is the opinion of the department now that the experimental period has entirely passed; that the country is destined to see before the close of the present Administration a revolution in the like of which has not been seen since the introduction of the envelope and the perforated postage stamp. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1902, it is estimated that the cost of the free delivery service in the cities, and it is probable that the appropriation will exceed the figures mentioned rather than fall below them. It was the intention of the department to make a number of attempts to cover entire counties with a regular mail delivery. The demand for the service has been so enormous, however, that more than the increases must be in the direction of separate routes. It is predicted by the department that within a few years every county in the United States which possesses fair density of population and reasonably good roads will have a complete free delivery service. The department is now creating the machinery, and if Congress will press the button by furnishing the necessary appropriation the service will rapidly do the rest.

Rules For the Delivery.

In the rural mail service each carrier is required to furnish his own horse and mail wagon. The wagon is a very neat outfit, covered all around, with side door and a drop glass front with pigeon holes, stamp drawers, etc. The farmers are required to put up individual metal mail boxes along the route, set on iron or other substantial posts alongside the road convenient to the carriers so that they can reach over and remove or deposit mail without getting out of the wagon. For the information and guidance of the farmers the Post-office Department has approved fourteen different styles of boxes for the rural mail service. There should be boxes of uniform size and pattern on each route, although this is not absolutely required. The style and make of boxes to be used on any given route will be determined by the patrons themselves.

NEW CHAPTER in HISTORY OPENED by DR. KARL PETERS

He has Found that the Mines of Ophir, Discovered by Him, Were Worked by the Egyptian Pharaohs Thousands of Years Before Solomon was Born—Grave Stones with Phoenician Inscriptions Discovered Along the Zambesi—A Tribe of Baal Worshipers in Manica Land, Near the Transvaal



DR. KARL PETERS



DR. KARL PETERS, returned from his latest expedition into the Zambesi country, has made a most remarkable statement summarizing his discoveries. As the first full and detailed statement that he has made since it was announced first that he had actually discovered King Solomon's wonderful mines of Ophir, it would be interesting and important enough. But it is still more notable because he declares now that his last voyage of exploration has opened a new chapter in history. He has found evidence that the Egyptians have worked these mines long before the days of King Solomon and King Hiram of Tyre.

He believes, even, that not only is the Zambesi country, which he has explored, the original Land of Ophir, but that it is identical, too, with the Egyptians' Land of Punt, to which they sent expeditions almost 3,000 years before Christ was born.

In vast ruined temples, in great fallen cities, in graves whose occupants moldered to dust while Europe still was in the Stone Age, he has found Egyptian statues and Phoenician grave-stones, in temples crowning mountains whose jungles have been growing around the ruins for a time so long that the human mind can grasp it only with feeble imagination he has found evidences that in that land that has been rediscovered only a generation ago there dwelled a wonderful and great people who worshipped Baal.

Long before even the seed had dropped that was to sprout into the trees that were to form the Phoenician galleys and the ships of Solomon the Egyptians were praying to their gods in Southern Africa in temples built by slaves. Great Egyptians, perhaps even princes of the houses of the Pharaohs, died in those dim forests, primeval even then, and were buried far away from home. True to their beliefs, with them were interred the figures of their kings; and though their bodies long since have disappeared, those figures have remained as a mute story to the men of to-day. A new story it is, and yet so old. Riches drew them to their far, lost place of death in that dim past. Riches brought the Phoenicians down on them at last to fight for their mines. Those riches, too, were lost because of the mines hidden in Southern Africa. And still man hungers for them and finds them again after hunting almost 3,000 years for them in vain.

Yet through all those ages time has stood still in the Zambesi country. It is as if when the last Phoenicians disappeared from Ophir the years had stopped. In his recent voyage Dr. Peters found a race of Africans that still

worship Baal. He found mines with implements lying in them, as if they had been abandoned only yesterday.

The Land of Ophir.

The Land of Ophir, as bounded now by the explorer with the fuller knowledge that he has gained, lies not very far north of the Transvaal. It covers no great territory, as territories go in South Africa, and is partly in North Zambesia, partly in South Zambesia, and partly in Gasa Land, which is in Portuguese East Africa. Fura Mountain, the name of which first put him on the track, is in the land of the Baal worshipers, the Makalanga, who dwell under Mount Makombe and are ruled by King Makombe. "Fura," which is the native name, means "mine" in the Makalanga language, which is that of the Makalanga. Dr. Peters, who for many years has made a study of African ethnology and etymology, had been struck many times with the curious likeness of many African names to the ancient Biblical Sabaeans. He traced the word "Fura" step by step through its corruptions, and finally became convinced that it was nothing but a corruption of "Afur," under which name, he found, the region had been best known to the Arabs of the Sixteenth century. In Portuguese East Africa is a seaport named Sofala. This, he discovered, originally had been Sa Fura, "Fur" in the old Egyptian meant "land." He did not need to search far to find that the prefix "Sa" still was used with the same meaning by the natives. And "Afur" of the Arabians was merely the Sabaeans of the Hebrew word Ophir. Having traced the name African word "Fura" of today to Ophir, it needed little imagination to impel him to search for Mount Fura, and when he found it he found ancient mine workings on its sides. It was then that the first announcement reached the world that the Land of Ophir had been found.

But in that first voyage he saw only the ruins in that one place. They were ancient cyclopean walls, partly tumbled down, partly rising up to twelve and fifteen feet in height. Near the top of the mountain was another ground wall which had been part of a great building. It had been hewn into the living rock.

Now he has found similar walls throughout that territory. He has found cities and temples. On mountain tops, in valleys by the mighty rivers, scattered over the plains, he has discovered the vestiges of a great civilization—a race of engineers and sculptors, of warriors and administrators. The deductions from his discoveries are told by him in the statement which follows. It is necessary only to add that Inyanga, mentioned by him, is in

the heart of South Zambesia. Mount Zimboombu is in Matabele Land, not far from Inyanga. Manica Land is partly in Portuguese East Africa, and partly in South Zambesia, which is a territory of Rhodesia. The place where the Egyptian figure was found is between the Bismarck and the Umookue ranges of mountains in South Zambesia. Dr. Peters says:

Land Sowed With Ruins.

"It is not difficult to trace and prove the existence of a Semitic prior in East Africa. The Semitic period was specifically a Sabaeo-Phoenician one. From the Zambesi to the Sabi and Lundi rivers the land is sowed with ruins from the epoch. The symbols of the Baal and Aschera worship—phallus and Vulture—are found everywhere. I have found the phallus on the shores of the

Zambesi river, on the Gavarage and the Ruene river shores, on the high plateau of Inyanga and in Manica land far down to the Sabi; and in the southeast of Mashona land the Temple of Zimboombu towers into the sky as a plain symbol of this phase of the ancient history of South Africa.

"Inyanga is dotted with cyclopean edifices, whole cities, some as much as two miles in diameter, have been found in ruins there. The mountains are actually covered with vast terraces of stone, so that from the distance they appear like monstrous zebras. Old aqueducts, many miles long, have been hewn through a solid rock. The peaks of the hills are crowned with fortifications. It seems as if the lost race had here made its last stand and defended itself to the end.

"Most interesting finds are subterranean dwellings, circular in shape and sunk into the ground like shafts. They

lie from twenty to twenty-one feet below the surface and the rooms are from nine to fifteen feet in diameter. We found nine places in Manica land, not far from our new Count Moltke mine. Perhaps they are the slave prisons of that old time. But all is mysterious, lost in the darkness of the ages.

"Throughout the territory, which extends from about 10 degrees to 22 degrees south latitude and 32 degrees to 34 degrees east longitude, we found remains of prehistoric mining industries. Gold and iron mines were the most plentiful. But during the past summer I discovered also a long chain of old copper mines along the shores of the upper river Sabi. I followed them for twenty miles from north to south, but they extend much further in both directions, and the natives told me that similar works were to be found along the right bank of the river. The observer can distinguish plainly between the older workings and those that are, though not

recent, not entirely as ancient as the main workings. During this past year ancient workings for precious stones, apparently diamonds, have been discovered in Eastern Maseru, not far from the Portuguese boundary. They lie along the upper river Umvumbumvu, a tributary of the Sabi.

"I think I can prove now that the old conquerors of the country, who opened these mines, were of Sabaeo-Phoenician descent. The constant occurrence throughout this territory of names that are entirely Sabaeo-Phoenician, the utensils and implements which we have found are like those that have been discovered in other Phoenician mines, such as the tin mines of Cornwall, England, and the mines in the island of Sardinia.

"The phallus have their analogies in the Temple of Byblos, a most ancient seat of the veneration of Aschera. Solomon's gold hunting expeditions went



STATUETTE FOUND IN ZAMBESIA. FIGURE OF THOTHMES III (1450 B.C.)

GRAVE STONE WITH PHOENICIAN INSCRIPTION FOUND IN MANICA LAND NEAR MACEQUEEN



DR. KARL PETERS AND HIS PARTY ON THE ZAMBESI



CIRCLE AND DOT SHOW THE LOCATION OF KING SOLOMON'S MINES, THE OPHIR OF THE BIBLE

out in co-operation with those of the Phoenician King Hiram of Tyre, and are mentioned in connection with the visit of the Queen of Sheba to Solomon.

Found Baal Worship.

"I have found the Baal-Aschera worship still existing in modern form in the south of Zambesia. There is a tribe in that region called the Makalanga, which means the Sons of the Sun. They dwell under the shadow of Mount Makombe and worship the Fire God Kabulu. 'Kabulu' means 'The Great Bulb.' They believe that he gave them fire, and they worship him with flame. Heights and hills are his holy places. In the house of a priestess, Quaraquate, there burns an eternal fire. The Makalanga believe that Quaraquate is more than 600 years old and that she was the wife of Kabulu. She lives in Senlamgombi. We were permitted to see her house from the outside, but were not permitted to catch even a sight of her. Every year at the time of the summer solstice, about the end of June, all fires in Makalanga land must be extinguished and rekindled from the holy fire of Quaraquate. This is remarkably like the customs of the Baal worshipers of Baal. Can we doubt that Bulu is only a corruption of the word Baal or Belus, the Sun God of the ancient Phoenicians?

"We are convinced that in South Africa we find the Ophir of Solomon. Solomon at the height of his power was not a worshiper of Jehovah, but of Baal. It was that followed the orthodox belief of the entire Semitic world of his time. Ophir is the Afur of the men of Southern Arabia and of the Phoenicians, and from the word 'Afur' was derived the Latin adjective Afrius and thence our present name of Africa. Even to-day the name Ophir is in use in negro dialects as Fura, a corruption of the word which I have traced step by step. Fura is used commonly in the Zambesi district, and in Sofala, in Portuguese East Africa. It still bears the Egyptian prefix 'Sa,' meaning 'land,' in which sense it is used by these negroes to-day.

"All these things led me, in the year before this, to seek Ophir of the Bible in the land of Zambesia. But to-day I feel sure that I can advance another step and lift still more of the veil of mystery that covers this history of the world. It leads us, going backward, far beyond the epoch of the Phoenicians.

Egyptian Tattooing Among Negroes.

"Livingstone was amazed to find tattooing in what appeared to be Egyptian characters among a tribe of negroes in South Africa. Now I always have won-

dered how in the name 'Sofala' the Egyptian prefix 'Sa' managed to get in front of the word 'Ofala.' Well, in April, Mr. Fairbridge, of Umtala, showed me there several paintings made by Bushmen. He had discovered them just before in Mashonaland. Imagine my surprise and delight when I found that they were identical in form and color with the ancient Egyptian work, which all are familiar.

"We still are in the dark regarding the ethnological status of the Hottentots. They have long skulls and grayish yellow complexion. Their speech is radically different from the surrounding Kafirs. While it belongs to the family of Bushman dialects it also has marked peculiarities similar to those of the Egyptian language. For instance, their language recognizes three genders, while an Egyptian form. Their religious beliefs also show Egyptian influence. They worship the moon and this fact of their belief bears a remarkable analogy to the worship of Isis under the name of Thothmes. The Hottentots had a green beetle, reminding one usually of the worship of the scarab in the land of the Nile. I have arrived at the conclusion that they are a hybrid race, springing from a mixture of Egyptian and Bushman blood, and that they are the poor remnants of a people that once was spread over all of South Africa.

"From my last expedition I brought a most interesting piece of evidence with me to support this conjecture. It is a statuette of distinctly Egyptian character, with hieroglyphics engraved around the waist. It was found in 17 degrees south latitude and 32 degrees east longitude, south of the Zambesi. It is one of the figures known to Egyptologists as Uchabti figures, and appears to have belonged to Thothmes III, himself or to one of his courtiers. Prof. Flinders Petrie, the famous Egyptologist, to whom I showed the figure, has given me this statement concerning it: 'It is the upper part of a Uchabti figure, made by pressing clay in the mold. On the head is worn a head-dressing and in each hand is a lash. The breast bears a cartouche of Thothmes III (about 1450 B.C.). There are three lines of inscription under it, but they are so worn that I can read only the word 'Ophir.' The wig and the lashes point to the fact that this is a figure of the Pharaoh himself; but his name cannot be found in the inscription. The figure is antique beyond all question, and its small shows that it was buried in moist earth, not in an Egyptian grave. It has not been long out of its hiding place or in the possession of any Arab.'

"Thus we have here a figure that has been buried in the moist Zambesi soil, and not near the Nile, and that has not long been in possession of an Arab, hence cannot have been carried to the Zambesi in modern times for purposes of barter or otherwise. This means that the figure was made for a grave in Africa and so used.

"As is known to Egyptologists, we possess two Egyptian pictures showing expeditions to a land called Punt or Phoen, which could be reached only by ship. The one picture dates to the dynasty of Senusert, the other to the dynasty, 2780 B.C., and the other to Queen Hatshepsut, of the Eighteenth dynasty, 1550 B.C. It has been proved that these two expeditions were not the only ones to Punt, and that such expeditions were regular ones for the Egyptians. The freight brought back from Punt, as shown in the pictures, possesses a striking similarity to the freight from Ophir—gold and ivory—and has induced others besides me to surmise that perhaps Punt and Ophir may have been one and the same land. The common belief is that Punt was in Somaliland. But that is a pure surmise, with no archaeological foundation at all.

"If we are right in South Africa, then the proofs that I have adduced make it more credible that the Egyptian land of Punt must be sought there, too. The ancient mine workings alone are more powerful and convincing evidence in opposition. Then we add the further archaeological evidence that I have summarized, and lastly come the Bushmen paintings and my Uchabti figure. The latter is the more important, because Thothmes III, a ruler of the eighteenth dynasty, was the successor and a near relative (presumably a nephew) of Queen Hatshepsut.

"I say, then, that the Egyptians discovered and opened the Phoenician mines of South Africa, and that they named the land Punt. This must have been at least 3,000 years before Christ. The Phoenicians, under the dynasty (2580 to 2575 B.C.) the land is mentioned as then being an Egyptian colony. The Phoenicians, an extraordinary about this. The very ancient Egyptians knew the Indian ocean, it is entirely unjustified to suppose that the Phoenicians, at the southwestern extremity of Arabia, marked the southern limit of Egyptian influence or geographical knowledge.

THE FLYING BIRD.

O happy bird, low poised above the blue,
Sincere the tolling earth,
Since downward first thy circling pinions
Flew.

From the high crumpled home
Gave thee birth;
Two kingdoms are thy own; o'er sky and sea,
Thou wanderest ever free.

O happy bird, thou hast no thought
Of the world below;
I would not have thee know—
Whether 'twas love or love or wild desire
That forced that yearning cry so long ago.

"As could I with the halcyon take my flight,
When the blue wave flowers white!"
—[The Academy.

A Kangaroo Ranch.

An Arkansas planter is making arrangements to start a kangaroo ranch. The hides are valuable and the tendons are much in demand. The latter can be split extremely fine and are the best thing known to surgeons for sewing up wounds, and especially for holding together bones together, being much finer and tougher than catgut.

MOVEMENTS IN THE ROCKIES.

"The mountains are constantly moving," was the remark of an officer of the Denver and Rio Grande road recently in speaking of the great landslides in the canon above Glenwood Springs, Colo. "We find from actual experience in maintaining tunnels, bridges and tracks in the mountains that the mountains are moving. It costs a railway passing through the mountains a great deal of money in the course of ten years to keep the tracks in line, and maintenance of tunnels is even more expensive. Drive a stake on the side of a mountain, take the location with the greatest care, and return after a few months. The stake is not in the same location. The whole side of the mountain has moved. This appears to be a gradual movement of the mountains, and we do not quite agree with the last assertion that 'the mountains are not moving.' There appears no question but that local movements are in progress in the Rockies and the observations of the railroad surveyor are confirmed by those experienced in some

of the mines. In quite a number of mines, located on fissure veins or between highly tilted strata, or in the vicinity of great faults, movements have been for long time observed, and sometimes of so pronounced a nature that timbering after a few years are found so out of place as to require a complete new timbering of portions of a mine, and these movements do not seem to be the result of the coal mines or a creeping from excavations of material, but actual slipping or faulting movements of the mountain itself along certain lines, especially old fault planes and veins, the latter generally occupying fissures along fault lines.

A notable instance is in the mines of Smuggler Mountain, at Aspen, Colo., where in some of the deep workings, timbering two feet thick and eight to ten feet long placed across the slopes are snapped in two like reeds and their ends broomed up by the overwhelming pressure and slipping movements of the strata. The ore bodies lie between strata almost vertically uplifted against a granite mountain wall, and abound in faults and slipping planes. These movements are not the result of excavation of the ore, but appear to come from a general movement of the hills slipping or faulting off from the granite wall.—[Mining and Minerals, of Scranton, Pa., for September, 1901.

THE POPE AT A PUBLIC CEREMONY.

There is a hush of expectancy; attention is concentrated on the door, through which the Pope must enter. Presently there is a little bustle at this door, and we see officers in red uniform aiding an old man to alight from a chair; the latter is not the "Sedia gestatoria" of more solemn occasions, but the "portantius," or smaller chair. The holy father, for it is he, is attended by his full court—guard of nobles, young men, sons of the nobility of Rome, Swiss guards, monsignors, auditors of the rota, and bishops, all members of his palace, with the bishops and cardinals resident of Rome. The pontiff is in full canonicals—white cassock, stole, and cope—and wears on his head during the procession the tiara, but the mitre is worn during the ceremony.

One rarely hears anything more hearty and spontaneous than the cheer which bursts from a thousand throats as the Pope appears. "Viva il papa! viva il papa!" (Give the Pope), they cry;

and the audience goes wild with enthusiasm, clapping hands, waving handkerchiefs, and shouting. As the Pope advances up the aisle he extends his hands on either side in benediction, but they are seized and held so firmly by eager devotees that his progress is impeded, and he is forced at last to hold them closely to his sides. On the altar the picture and relics of the blessed have been exposed. Before them the Pope kneels and remains in veneration some twenty minutes. He then rises and sits on his throne surrounded by his cardinals and other clergy, and reciting the homage of his court, and after that a special offering from the postulator of the cause of the newly beatified, his picture, some relics and a richly bound organ; at its close the Pope returns as he came; the throngs emerge upon the Piazza and melt into the world multitude of old Rome.—[From "The Beatitudes of a Saint," by Charles Furr, Todd in the September Chautauque.



One of the pleasantest sights of Louisville during the late summer and autumn has been the lovely garden made by Col. J. Stoddard Johnston on a lot in the rear of his residence at First and Magnolia streets. Last year the lot, 83 by 49 feet, was an out lot high with weeds and presenting a careless appearance not compatible with ideas of beauty. This year it is a wonder, and the work has all been done by Col. Johnston in the mornings between 5 and 7 o'clock. The lot has been laid out with an eight-foot border and

a walk along it, also a center walk in front. In the beds thus formed and all turf-bordered are 140 varieties of flowers, exclusive of roses. The garden has been so arranged that there is a constant succession of bloom. In the rear great castor beans rise to a height of twelve to sixteen feet. These are the zornibarbar castor bean or of the Brazilian variety. In front of these have been sunflowers of nine varieties, the finest ever shown in the city. The borders are further made of tall carnations, lemon and red blooms and in front of

these low-growing plants to finish the border.

The soil was but common clay, but has been well fertilized as needed. All the plants are botanically arranged and the Colonel can place every one at sight. There has been a constant succession of bloom ever since June. Very soon the Cosmos hedge seventy-five feet long and six feet high will be a mass of bloom.

A useful adjunct to the vegetable garden which occupies the rear portion. Here Col. Johnston has raised fine lettuce, radishes, peas, beans, etc. The second crop of beans is now ready for use. Col. Johnston has also some cotton

plants which he calls a variety of tibson and about which he repeats the Southern dardier's rhyme of the cotton bloom:

"First day yellow,
Second day red,
Third day white,
Fourth day dead."

This garden has been a never-ending source of pleasure to the Colonel and a relief from care. He saw it in his mind's eye ere he planted it. Seen last week it was a gorgeous mass of color and a hundred butterflies and bees had found it out.

"Any one can do it," said Col. Johnston; "it did not cost \$5 and is, moreover, the entire labor of my own hands outside the first spading."

Made Millions in Hawaii, Where
He Left His Wife and Beautiful Daughters
When, Ten Years Ago, He Went Back
to China = Nothing Has Been Heard
or Seen of Him Since Then

Why Horse," ways said to bring luck to the crowd. Call it auburn hair, if you prefer, but the redder the hair, especially if the performer, the better the luck. Little Linda looks will bring I have seen them more than a few times. When I heard her speak, I recall one in particular, Mike, Gerald Greville, otherwise Eliza Butcher of Ohio. When she joined my company, business at once began to boom and continued to boom throughout several seasons she was in my employ. When she was in the ring with the well-trained white horse, and her horse was so dangerously red that, when she was in the ring, she looked like a rocket flashing about the ring. My success while she was with my circus was really wonderful. When she was in the company of the proprietors of the country, I knew one of the secrets of that success.

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Frank Raggio, engineer; John Keefe, pipeman; Will Evans, pipeman; James Ross, reel driver, Tom Houghan, engine driver; Ignatius Paul, striker. Messrs. Raggio and Keefe have constructed a ingenious stone water mill, which adds much to the attractions of the place.

At the corner of Fourth and K streets the firemen have laid out a fine vegetable garden and flower plot on adjacent lots. They have also built a log arbor which is now vine covered. The drawback was against them, but next year they will show a reward for this season's in-

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IR BOYS AND GIRLS

THE PRIZE BABY.



[Photo by Bachman & Satterlin.]

Seven-month-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Matthews, Jr. Winner of first prize at the baby show given by the Daughters of America lodges at their picnic at Fern Grove, August 16, 1901. The prize was a fine child's bed.

PRINCESS OF THE PURPLE PALACE.

BY WILLIAM MURRAY GRAYDON.

CHAPTER IV.

In a Tight Place.

THE answer to the above important question was speedily forthcoming. Down through the flowering shrubbery, among pagodas, temples and quaint little summer houses with brilliant tiled roofs, Capt. Fang led his companions. At the bottom was a raised wall clustered with tea houses, and wide marble steps dropped to a spacious landing place nearly level with the water. Here were moored a dozen boats of various description—some junk shaped, with tiny cabins and gay awnings; some with crimson and purple sails, and some fashioned like Venetian gondolas. One of the number, a small, round-bottomed craft, fitted with a pair of oars, Capt. Fang detached from its ring.

"This will serve your purpose," he said to the lads, "and it will not be missed, since I alone know how many boats are kept here." He gave a revolver each to Dan and Alec, and then produced from under the folds of his clothing two tightly-rolled parcels. "These are about your bodies, he directed. "They contain caps and loose blue blouses such as are ordinarily worn; you will not require them yet, if indeed you have use for them at all. The weapons are loaded, but you are on no account to discharge them while you are within the limits of the Forbidden City; such are the Emperor's orders."

The dragon-soldier, an alert figure of watchfulness, had stopped half-way down the terrace path. Capt. Fang's eyes were raised to him for a moment and then he turned and pointed across the lake.

"You perceive yonder speck of yellow light?" he went on. "It shines from one of the high towers that stand on either side of the main western gate of the Forbidden City. Full over to the far side of the water, hide the boat carefully and conceal yourselves in the deepest part of the gardens. When two hours have passed seek at the base of the wall 100 yards to the right of the tower, where the light shines. You will find a knotted rope dangling down, and by the aid of that you must climb singly to the summit of the wall and lower yourselves on the outer side. At the bottom is a moat to be crossed, and then you will be within the Imperial City."

A low, clear whistle came floating down the path, and the next instant

from the other side of the hill, a swell of clamor of voices was distinctly heard. "They are searching for you up in this direction," exclaimed Capt. Fang. "Quick, be off!"

"Things are getting unpleasantly hot," said Alec, as he jumped into the boat and picked up the oars. "Come along, old chap!"

"We're all right now, unless they follow us by water or cut around," remarked Dan, when the little craft was receding from the landing stairs. "But what worries me the most is that wall; I confess I don't like the look of it."

The boat, driven by quick, noiseless strokes of the oars, glided on and on over the calm, deep surface of the lake. They were soon in among the islands—exquisitely beautiful spots, embowered in foliage, and each containing a grotto, a temple or a quaint little villa. The wake of rippling water danced farther and farther behind, and presently the fugitives, looking back from a considerable distance, saw lights moving at the landing stage which had recently left. It was not long now until the boat touched the opposite side of the lake, and having dragged it to a reedy hiding-place, where it was not likely to be discovered, the lads went on for a short distance.

Except for the dull rattle of guns they could hear nothing. The western gate with its lofty towers was directly in front of them, and by steering a diagonal course to the right they emerged from the gardens at the foot of the wall. They had calculated well, and it was a great relief to their minds when, after a brief search, they found the knotted rope dangling within reach at the darkness overhead. Doubtless this was Capt. Fang's doing, though how he had managed it could only be surmised.

Viewed at close range the wall of the Forbidden City, by reason of its extreme height, was not exactly reassuring to the lads. But fortunately it did not present a sheer surface. It had a slight upward slope, and the bricks of which it was constructed were patched, with ragged and decayed places.

"It will take some climbing," said Dan.

"Well, we've got to do it, and the sooner the better," Alec replied. "It may not be so difficult after all, there seem to be plenty of footholds. I'll be the first. When your turn comes take it cool and save your breath. Here goes."

A moment later Alec was three yards above the ground, a vague object fading into the gloom. Then, breathless and exhausted, he hauled himself over the stone coping and stood erect on the summit of the wall.

For a brief second Alec's eyes swept the view, and then, bending over, he

gave a low whistle. He grasped the rope and found it taut.

"Coming!" he whispered loudly. "Yes, I'm on the way," was the audible response from the depths.

Dan's progress was laboriously slow. To the lad above, waiting and watching with fast-beating heart, it seemed a painfully long interval until the dark swinging object grew visible against the purplish-gray surface of the bricks. It advanced inch by inch, with now and then a full stop that thrilled Alec with terror.

"Can you do it?" he called down.

The reply, if there was one, was stifled by a hoarse shout from somewhere in the gardens of the Imperial palace, by a rush of footsteps through the trees and shrubbery. Another shout, more voices joined in the devilish clamor.

"Keep your nerve, for Heaven's sake," Alec begged, frantically. "Hold tight! don't let go! Faster! Faster!"

The shouting increased. The awaiting figure came closer, hesitated, then mounted with a rapid spurt. Alec hauled on the rope with all his strength, and the man below lost his grip. Up came the knotted coils, yard by yard, tumbling like a snake over the coping.

A pistol flashed and roared down at the base of the wall, and a bullet sang viciously by Alec's head.

"I'll bet the Tiger did that," muttered Dan. He glanced to one side, and cried out in hoarse alarm. "Look! Look! We're in for it now!"

A loud, excited exclamation had been prompted by the discovery that two men, who had started well in ad-

vanced to friends and safety. They bore cautiously on to the south-east, by deserted streets and desolate

burnt areas, and they were within half a mile of the northeast corner of the Legation quarter, with the great east gate little farther off on their left.

When they became aware, by the noise of shooting and the flashing of torches, that they were almost surrounded by bodies of the enemy.

"The Tiger is on our track again," Dan exclaimed.

"No, I don't believe these fellows are thinking of us at all," Alec replied.

"But while they are about we can't get through. We had better stop where we are for the present."

A likely-looking refuge was close at hand—a partly-burned mission building, whose roof had fallen in between still-standing walls and pillars. The lads crawled deep into the maze of charred and twisted beams, and found a hollow space where they could stretch themselves full length. Rest was delicious after their fatiguing adventures, and an overpowering drowsiness began to steal upon them.

The day was well advanced when the lads woke from slumber—woke suddenly, as if from a bad dream, with a chilling sense of evil that as quickly materialized into a very real and imminent peril, for a man in Boxer garb was kneeling at the edge of the ruin and peering with a fateful grin into the network of fallen timbers.

"Mow Chang," Alec said, hoarsely.

"And he sees us," gasped Dan.

It was indeed Mow Chang, the Tiger's crafty Lieutenant. Hearing the startled voices, and knowing that his eavesdropping was discovered, the ruffian sprang to his feet and made off, shouting loudly as he ran.

"He'll be back directly with a lot more—perhaps with Li Sheng," exclaimed Dan. "What are we going to do? Is there a way out behind?"

"None; there is no use to try it," Alec answered, despairingly, as he looked back at the closely wedged beams and pondered the ruffian's grin.

To the right and left, the only exit was that of a moment or two the lads listened. The surrounding city was humming and buzzing like an angry beehive, echoing to wild clamor and din, to the blare of trumpets and the brazen beating of gongs. The cannon of the allies thundered and crashed, and it was al-

ready to burst into flames. "It's hard luck. And Gassie so near!"

"We can give a good account of ourselves before we go under," Alec replied through his clenched teeth, "and, by heavens, we'll do it, too. We have ten shots between us—don't waste one of them. Watch sharp! Here they come!"

Like two grim, snarling bulldogs the lads waited, each with his revolver gripped in his right hand. They had cleaned the weapons and cartridges after the wetting they received the previous night, and cleaned them effectively, as the result was to show.

The passage into the ruin narrowed at the farther end, but was fairly wide at the mouth. Three ugly-visaged Boxers began to crawl into it, two abreast and one behind. Bang! went Alec's revolver, and there was one for the less to contend with. Bang! bang! Dan had fired twice, wounding one of the surviving ruffians in the head and pinning the other in the chest. Howling with pain, the wounded man quickly dragged himself back, and was hauled out of range by his comrades. Two lay dead, a ghastly and repulsive sight, within the cavernous jaws of the burrow.

It was their turn now, and the quick, barking reports of the two revolvers seemed to shake the whole mass of debris, as one Boxer fell dead and another crawled away with a bullet in his thigh. The rest fled, but not until Mow Chang, who had hitherto been invisible, had passed himself for a brief second. It was long enough for a ball from Alec's revolver to lodge in his left shoulder, and with a yell and an oath he reeled out of sight.

"I wish I had killed him," muttered the lad. "By Jove, Dan, do you know there's really a chance for us, after all? The advantage is on our side, and if we can keep these devils at bay a little

longer, help may reach us from the Legations or from the relief force."

"Then we must be sparing of our ammunition," said Dan. "How many shots have you left?"

"Only one," Alec replied.

"And I have but my little one between us," he put an arm out and secured a couple of the lances. "These will serve us," he said, "when our revolvers are empty."

The cheering ray of hope was of brief duration; it vanished almost as it was conceived. The Boxers now strangely silent, were not inactive. They were moving about, briskly, as was shown by wavering shadows on the sunlit surface of the street, and of a sudden hoarse and triumphant shouts arose. Then the hissing hiss of flames was heard, and little red flashes leaped to view amid the tangled beams to right and left of the mouth of the burrow.

"They have fired the place!" gasped Alec. "God help us!"

"The fender!" cried Dan. "Can they be cruel enough to roast us to death?"

The horror of the fate that threatened them, that seemed inevitable, held the lads spellbound and speechless. A minute passed. The flames ate deeper into the dry timbers, constantly darting forth their angry tongues in fresh places. Thick, yellowish smoke poured along the passage, hiding the Boxers, who were yelling with delight outside.

"I'm suffocating!" panted Dan.

"So am I," Alec cried. "I can't stand this; give me the sword for preference. Come on, Dan; we'll rush out and tackle them. There's a ghost of a chance of our getting through."

"Listen!" Dan interrupted eagerly. "What's that?"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE GOINGS ON OF THE GOLIFINGS.

YOU CANNOT HURT A GOLIFING AND SO IN GREAT DELIGHT, WE'RE FLYING LITTLE BROTHER BILL, HE MAKES A LOVELY KITE.



vance of the others, were running along the top of the wall. They were already half way between the towers and the spot where the fugitives stood.

Alec did not hesitate a second; at once his mind grasped the single chance of escape that the situation offered.

"The rope!" he cried, as he slipped the noosed end and tossed it to his companion. "Fasten it on the other side, and lower yourself. Don't wait for me; I must stop these chaps, or it will be all up with both of us."

The two Chinese soldiers who had discovered the lads and were shouting eagerly to those behind, dropped rapidly near their rifles as they carried in loose grip. They came within twenty yards—eight. Then Alec's big revolver barked like an angry cur, and the foremost soldier was down in a heap, with a bullet imbedded in some vital part of his anatomy. Crack! again. The other man spun round, dropped his rifle and clapped his left arm to his right. Then he turned and bolted, with a yell of dismay.

The lad jammed the smoking pistol into his belt and ran to the parapet, where the rope was swinging from a knot of stone. Dan, who had been waiting for his friend, immediately began to descend.

"Don't stop," he urged. "The rope is strong enough to bear both of us. I'll have to be, too," Alec replied, "for I'm coming now. Look sharp!"

He swung himself into the gulf and vanished beneath the coping. Down the plucky lads went, with scarcely the space of a yard between them, heedless of the rough bumping and stinging hands—down the precipitous face of the wall, knot by knot, twisting and spinning dizzily, and catching what foothold they could on the rough brickwork. Above, the edge of the parapet grew dimmer against the starry sky; below, the flooded ditch lay, calm and glassy.

On and on. Half of the distance covered—two-thirds. Excited cries came from overhead, and the savage Chinese soldiery crowded to the rim of the wall. Firearms were thrust downward. Crack! crack, crack! crack! The bullets whistled and hummed.

"Drop!" panted Alec.

Simultaneously both lads let go of the rope, shot through twenty feet of empty space, and plunged with a tremendous splash into the moat. The depth of the water proved their salvation. They went far under, came to the surface unhurt and struck out for their lives.

Side by side they swam on, amid a perfect hail of lead that raised spouting white jets in a circle around them, but they struggled unscathed through the deadly shower, and climbed the granite embankment at the far side of the moat. The next instant, hauled breathlessly by the baffled ruffians on the lofty top of the wall, they had faded like shadows into the darkness that shrouded the Imperial City.

"The worst is over," gasped Dan.

"Or still ahead of us," Alec replied.

The prospect was now decidedly more encouraging. Hours of weary tramping and of ceaseless vigilance, a dark and perilous detour of miles—in the shape of three sides of a square—through the northern part of Peking, found the fugitives toward morning in the eastern and more familiar district of the Tartar City, and at no great distance from their old hiding-place in the hollow wall of the Imperial City.

They had avoided many dangers on the way to the Tartar City, but they were now in a position where they were almost sure to be reserved for the time, when they

most possible to distinguish the cheering of the plucky little Japanese soldiers who were victoriously attacking the great east gate. Pekin's long-postponed hour of retribution was at hand.

The relief force must be within the walls, declared Alec. "I believe the siege is raised. If we stop here in this death-trap we'll be slaughtered like rats. What do you say, Dan—shall we make a dash for life, before it is too late?"

"I'm with you," Dan answered.

"Come along and we'll try to break through the wall," Dan said.

The sentence froze on his lips. It was already too late for flight. Outside of the ruined mission building appeared all at once a half score of Boxers, armed with swords and lances. They danced about like inhuman fiends, and gazed with hungry, wolfish eyes into the den.

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(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Smart Dog, This.

A peasant sold fourteen sheep, and he agreed with the buyer that the dog which had accompanied the flock should form part of the purchase. Mixing up the sheep with some 120 others, the buyer left with them and the dog for his village, some distance away. Night came on, and the dog decided to turn back. He managed unnoticed to sort out the fourteen sheep and to safely escort them back to their old quarters. Since then the sheep have been handed over again, but the dog has been retained.—[Ami des Lettres.]

A Twisted Sunday-School Lesson.

Teacher, who has been telling the youngsters of the hiding and finding of the little Moses in the bulrushes, asks the class to repeat why the mother of Moses packed the little one in a basket and hid it, as described.

Little Fellow in the Rear—Because she didn't want the Board of Health to vaccinate him.

Her Little Coon.

This is the story they tell of a cunning little five-year-old girl whose nurse had been promising her all summer a coon doll when the family reached the city if she would be very good and obedient. This was a delightful promise, and the little girl was as good as a little five-year-old could be. Then the family came back to the city a little earlier than usual, and something inter-

covered. Miss Emma Nugent, of the Germantown school, is filling Miss Lue's place at the Second-ward school.

KENTUCKY TOWNS PUZZLE.

The winner of the prize for the solution of the "Kentucky Towns Puzzle" is Harry J. Bloom, 243 East Madison street, Louisville.

In Boston.

Eight-year-old Parthenia—Mamma, I assure you the death of our canary has upset me dreadfully.

Mamma—Don't mind, darling, papa will buy you another.

Parthenia—O mamma, I could—I could cry like a child.

An "Easy Boss."

First Office Boy—What time do you have to get to work, Willie?

Second Ditto—Aw, any time I like, so long as it's before half past six.

LITTLE HIGHLAND LADDIE.



[Photographed by Mrs. Standford.]

GERALD LEWIS EVERBACH, 1145 EAST BROADWAY.

NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS IN OUR SCHOOL ROOM HYGIENE.

If we contend that the march of human progress finds its inception and stimulus in the school room, it is only reasonable to hold that the school room should share in the trophies acquired by the intellectual warrior in the field of science, art and letters. The schoolhouse in accordance with its own necessities, is entitled to all that human thought has achieved.

The schoolhouse no longer merely houses the children, but it has become a huge educational device as well. It adapts its appointments in order that they may bear the largest educative influence upon the inmates, and also protect their physical welfare as well as their intellectual advancement.

In the modern schoolhouse artificial heat need no longer be measured out extravagantly or penuriously to the discomfort or danger of its inmates. It can be placed under automatic control by simple devices—insuring economy and protecting the health of the inmates.

The automatic control of school-room temperature involves primarily the question of finance. The great majority of schoolhouses in the United States require artificial heating during seven months of the year. The fuel expenses in cities and towns where large buildings must constantly be kept warm is a heavy one.

The subject of atmospheric humidity or air moisture and its relation to the human system has thus far received little or no attention at the hands of school authorities. While the subject is an important one, but little data has been gathered as to the conditions which have entered this field of investigation, content, however, that for certain classes of invalids the prevailing humidity at a given point is of more consequence than the variability of the temperature, no matter how sudden or sharp the variation may be. Yet it is held that medical literature is almost entirely lacking in a scientific explanation of the effect of the different degrees of humidity upon the animal economy.

A mummified and shriveled appearance of the human skin is caused by a dry atmosphere. The ruddy complexion and red cheeks of English men and women is due to air moisture. The importance of aqueous vapor as a consti-

tuent in our atmosphere was not exaggerated by Tyndall when he started the scientific world by the announcement that "the removal, for a single summer night, of the aqueous vapor from the atmosphere, which covers England, would be attended by the destruction of every plant which a freezing temperature could kill."

The question which would naturally arise in a discussion of this subject would be whether humidity can be brought under control. The answer, rather, can atmospheric moisture be supplied artificially to the extent that it may be desired? The need of a large quantity of moisture in schoolhouses heated by artificial means is recognized, but the difficulties encountered in solving the problem have, it is claimed, largely deterred practical researches in this direction.

Thus, without going over the entire range of modern construction and maintenance of schoolhouses, it may reasonably be assumed that the same energy and study, which has brought about wondrous changes in other branches, has also been directed towards perfecting the schoolhouse, making it modern in all that the world implies. It remains for the authorities who govern the practical affairs of the American schools of the present day to avail themselves of the achievements of the human mind—in William George Bruce, editor American School Board Journal.

THE REAL DRAWING CONTEST.

One dollar will be paid for a picture containing the following:
Two trees or more.
Distant hills.
A road.
A figure of a man.
Any animal that is suitable.
A cottage.

The best picture takes the prize. Competition for two weeks. Address "Real Drawing Contest."

Got It Right.

Jakey was a little German boy, who was always late in getting to school. One day, however, he arrived before the bell rang, and running up to the teacher, he cried: "You see, today I am before at last. I always was behind before."

NONSENSE RHYME.



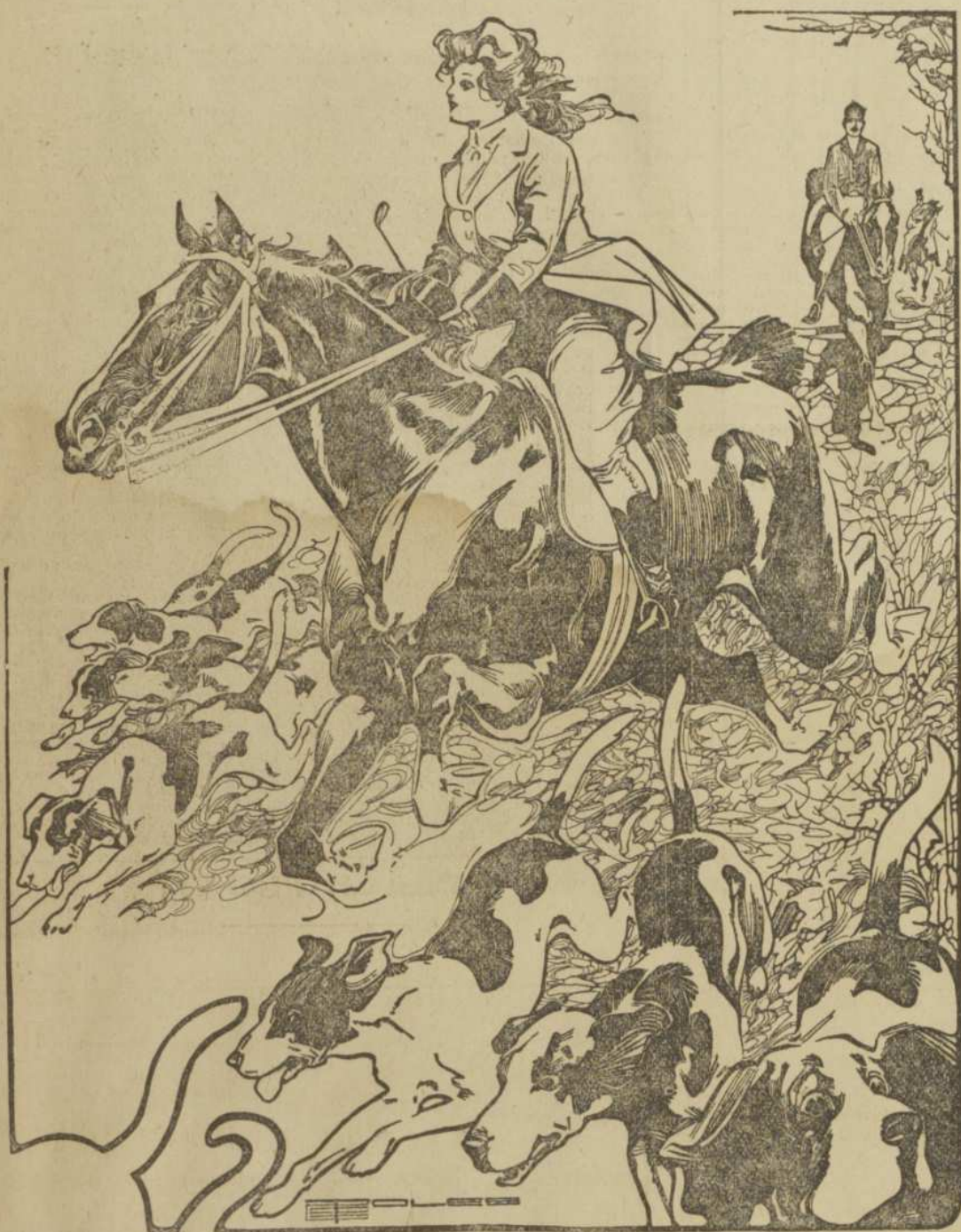
Who was a fat Cannibal king
There said to his servant, "Please bring
Me a hot fricassee
Of missionary,
For I've heard that it is quite the thing."

So in short time his chef did prepare
Miss Passe, with sauce caviare.
But at the first bite
The king cried in fright:
"You have failed to remove her false hair!"

"THE BOAT, DRIVEN BY QUICK, NOISELESS STROKES OF THE OARS, GLIDED ON AND ON OVER THE CALM SURFACE OF THE LAKE."

THE FUNNY SIDE OF LIFE

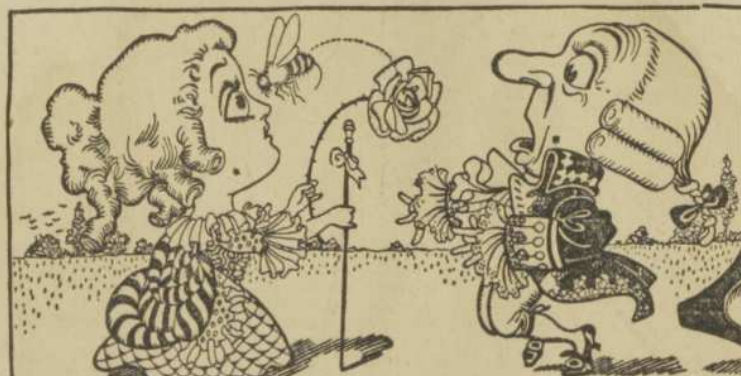
THE CROSS-COUNTRY EQUESTRIENNE OF 1901.



THE UNBECFITTING BEHAVIOR OF A BELLIGERENT BEE.



Sir Gallant—Ah! Fair Mistress Tabitha, I pray thee design to accept this poor rose, blushing to find her feeble beauty dimmed before the greater and more lasting glory of thine.



Sir Bee (emerging from flower)—As an admirer of Mistress Rose it behooves me to—



—point out—

A GENTLE KNOCK.



"The days of chivalry are indeed past."
"What's the trouble now?"
"I've just read in this history that Sir Walter Raleigh laid his cloak on the ground for Queen Elizabeth to walk over, but yesterday you raised all sorts of a row just because I sat on your hat."



"Do you consider fish healthy, doctor?"
"I have never heard one complain."

CAUSE FOR CELEBRATION.



Chimmie—We're got'n ter have a comin'-out party at my house on de folsat day nex' mont'.
Reginald (on a mission of charity with his mamma)—Is your elder sister to make her debut?
Chimmie—Naw, she hain't er got'n ter make dat. Me ol' man is comin' out o' er pentenary dat day.

WOULDN'T GET LICKED SO OFTEN.



Mamma (who has just whipped Bobby)—You know, Bobby, I love you, and when I whip you I do it for your own good.
Bobby (crying)—Well, I—I wish you didn't (boo-hoo) think so much of me.



Bill—I read in de paper dat de world would be full in a thousand years.
Mike—Gee! If de population wuz all like you she'd be full before night.



—to you, my good fellow, that the beauty of thy lady love is even more fleeting than that of my sweetheart, Mistress Rose.

OF COURSE HE DID.



"What did your husband think of that \$35 hat you bought last week?"
"Oh! he just raved over it!"

EASY.



Fred—It's a cinch for us. I'm teaching your father to play poker!
Carry—How are you getting on?
Fred—Great. He asked me last night if we couldn't live with him after we were married.



"Sometimes in Japan a girl does not see her husband until she is married."
"Over here, she seldom sees him after she is married."



"Oh! how bitter it is to sell newspapers, when me soul is a-cryin' fer art!"

HOW A CHINESE QUEUE BECAME AN AMERICAN PLAIT.



ONE.



TWO.



THREE.



FOUR.

THE DELICIOUS MUSHROOMS.

How To Distinguish the Good From the Bad—Toothsome Ways To Prepare Them—May Be Broiled, Baked, Fried Or Used In Soups and Gravies.

There is no woodland or old pasture where the world over that does not produce one or more varieties of fungi. Though some of these are poisonous and should be avoided, the majority are edible—edible, but seldom eaten. This may sound like a paradox, but every year tons of nutritious fungus foods go to waste in our forests and fields, not because their habitat is unknown, but on account of the little value attached to them as foods.

Probably the best known of all edible fungi is the meadow mushroom. Whenever crossing a rich pasture one is sure to see small bunches of these white, possibly slightly brownish, caps strewn about in a hit-or-miss fashion. While the mushroom is fresh the gills are a beautiful pink color, but as soon as the plant grows old or very dry they turn a deep brown. The white cap of the flesh is inclined to become pink when broken. Meadow mushroom has an enticing fragrance, and is usually fried with butter, though it can be stewed in milk. The better should be flavored with spices, parsley, sweet herbs, salt and pepper. This mushroom is an agreeable adjunct to soup or meat when cut up into pieces and cooked with the same.

The next best known species is the fairy-ring champignon. This variety also grows in meadows, pastures and along the roadside, but never in woods. Instead of coming up in bunches, the plants form a ring or half circle, hence its common name. The cap is colored bright buff, and the gills, which grow very wide apart, are creamy white. It is somewhat tough, and when dried can be kept for years without losing its flavor, which is particularly delicious.

The most excellent of mushrooms is the milk-bearing group. Perhaps the choicest member of this genus is *Lactarius Deliciosus*, which is easily distinguished by the orange or red colored milk that it exudes on being broken. Strange to say, the bruised parts turn a dull green on exposure to the atmosphere, as does also the milk. The flesh is firm and very juicy. Its habitat is swampy woods, especially fir and pine. The flavor resembles that of kidney stew. Baking is perhaps the best process for this mushroom, since the juice can thus be retained. Its greatest use is for making rich sauces. Though the abode of *Catharellus Cibarius* is very limited, it grows in great abundance wherever found. So popular is the variety in some parts of Europe that it frequently takes the place of meat as a staple article of food. One should look for this variety in light woods on high situations. It may be recognized by its rich yellow color, which resembles that of an egg, and its odor like that of plums. Crisp and heavy ones should be chosen

for ordinary purposes. Soaking in milk over night will render them more tender. The plants may be stewed in butter or fried in oil. They should be cooked at the lowest temperature, as a great heat always destroys the flavor.

Though the genus *Morchella* includes very few species, most authorities say that it is the most valuable of them, however, is *Morchella Esculenta*, which grows upon a short stem and has a large, hollow cap, deeply pitted. In grassy spots at the borders of fields or raised river banks it may be found in April and May. The numbers may be increased by stirring wood ashes over the ground. After thoroughly washing they should be put into a frying pan with pepper, salt, parsley and a small piece of ham, and cooked not less than one hour, a little broth being poured in occasionally so that the mixture shall never get dry. When done each mushroom should be served with egg on buttered toast.

One fungus has been designated the "man's breakfast," because of the similarity between the taste of it and that of meat. At first a mere rusty pimple that may be found any time during the summer season, it grows from the rotten bark of old oaks, chestnuts and ash trees. In the early stages it becomes tongue-shaped, assuming a beet-root color. A few days later it changes form again, becoming comparatively broad for its length, a blood-red above, while the lower surface is always somewhat paler and frequently tinged with yellow or pink. In two weeks it reaches maturity, after which it gradually decays. The best way to cook it is by broiling. However, this can be done successfully only when it is young. If old, the juice should be extracted. To secure this very desirable property the fungus has to be sliced thin or macerated, put into a dish with salt, pepper, a little lemon and minced eschallots (a species of onion or garlic) and slowly stewed. Then strain and boil the liquid, which makes an excellent flavor for beef gravy.

Perhaps the most valuable of the edible fungi is the one oftenest neglected, viz., the truffle. This species is seldom less than two, and frequently more than twenty, inches in diameter, by which immense size it is distinguished from other puff ball fungi. In form it is somewhat globose; in color whitish or pale yellowish brown. When immature the inside is a soft, white flesh that changes to an elastic, yellowish brown, cottony, dusty mass of filaments and spores at maturity. Puff balls are found in all parts of our country. The smooth skinned varieties are most palatable. If the inner flesh is white and pulpy it is in a good condition, but if marked with yellow streaks or spots it should be rejected. The epidermis should be removed, and the puff ball cut into slices not over half an inch thick. Dip these in yolk of egg before frying in fresh butter, and while cooking sprinkle in a little salt, pepper and some variety of herbs.

WHITE CAKE WITH PEACHES.



GOWN OF RED, BLACK AND WHITE.

Cream one-half cup of butter, add one and one-half cups of sugar, one-half teaspoon of lemon or vanilla extract, and two cups of flour, in which two level teaspoons of baking powder have been sifted, alternating with one-half cup of milk. When these ingredients are well mixed fold in the whites of five eggs beaten stiff. Pour into a long narrow pan and bake in a moderately hot oven. Cover the top with a plain white frosting. Cut in squares and serve with ripe peaches.

This is an excellent white cake to use with a chocolate filling and frosting or as a nice layer cake, to be covered with icing on top and sides.

All measurements given by the writer are invariably level; spoonfuls and cups are smoothed off with the blade of a knife. This is the standard of measurement adopted by the progressive schools and teachers. A teaspoonful may mean one amount to one person and a very different quantity to another. One woman will heap a spoon, while another will level it. In no other work but cookery has inaccuracy or guesswork been allowed, and the time has come when it is believed that there should be standards for measurements and methods.

ALICE E. WHITAKER.

UP-TO-DATE SALAD HINTS.

A good-sized bowl is the first essential of salad making. With this well cooled the salad leaves fresh, crisp and dry, without blanching and perfectly clean, the mixing presents but little difficulty. Very little oil is required for a plain salad. The oil should be poured first upon the salad leaves, and these lightly tossed until they are coated with oil. The other ingredients being added and the salad again lightly tossed, the product will be a dish evenly seasoned, with no undressed leaves on top, while the others are soaking in a strong dressing below.

For salad sandwiches pepper grass and water cream should be dipped in French dressing or salted vinegar before using, shaken dry and placed between thin slices of bread and butter.

Soft, mild cheese is used in making a Welsh sandwich, which is an appetizing accompaniment to a green salad. Two parts of the cheese are rubbed together with one part of butter, the former having first been flavored with mustard and a herb vinegar. The mixture is spread between thin slices of bread.

Green peas mashed very soft are excellent to give color and consistency to a fish dressing. The juice of spinach or other salad herbs will give a delicate shade of green to a mayonnaise. The pounded coral of the lobster mixed smooth with a little oil and added to a mayonnaise will give a good red color to a fish dressing, and cooked beet juice or deeply-colored fruit juices will color an ordinary mayonnaise.

Chopped herbs of any kind of which the flavor is desired may be the mayonnaise tartare. Chopped onions or other juice, chopped olives, chives, cucumber pickles, and capers added to a plain dressing transform it into the tartare.

For the camper—and some people like the salad—the table—there is a salad

dressing prepared with bacon fat. It is convenient as well as appetizing for the man or woman living under primitive conditions. Thin slices of bacon or even of ham fat are tried out, strained, and two-thirds of the fat thus obtained is combined with one ounce of vinegar and used in the proper proportion with green salads.

Sour cream makes an excellent dressing, and the most fastidious objector to cream would never recognize it if not let into the secret. The cream must not be too old. The juice of half a lemon, two teaspoonfuls of vinegar, a good pinch of cayenne pepper, a teaspoonful of salt, and a teaspoonful of sugar are added to a cupful of thick, sour cream and beaten together thoroughly. It is an excellent dressing for tomatoes and cold vegetables and can be used with a celery and apple salad.

Here is a dressing for ripe fruits, peaches, bananas, pears, fresh figs—if one can get them—or other varieties of fruit. Take almonds, sweet and bitter, and to every dozen of the former add four of the latter. Blanch, remove the skins, and put to soak in cold water for two hours. Pound in a porcelain or metal mortar with a little salt, a bit of cayenne pepper, and a little lemon juice. When the mixture is ground the it must be thinned to the consistency of a cream with sherry. Fresh cream can be added, if desired, just before the salad is served, being well stirred in.

For the Mangy Pets.

A sure cure for the mange is two drops of Fowler's solution of arsenic every other morning for three mornings; skip two mornings and then give three drops every other morning for six mornings; give to each cat separately, in a little milk. This will cure the worst case. Many animals, including horses, have been cured.

The dividing line between good and bad taste in dress is very marked this autumn. For where correct styles have reached a point more nearly perfect than at any period in the history of fashion, there are always women who will have two tails to their bird, if we may thus express it, and for these extremists the oddities they are prone to purchase are odder and uglier than ever.

For those who have mastered the cult of clothes this indiscriminate mixing of the perfect and the faulty is of little moment; but, for the unsophisticated ones who come from afar to do their shopping in the great city, the situation presents many pitfalls. All of these things are to be worn—also why in the shops?—and how may untutored tastes know the false from the true when each bears with equal assurance the stamp of fashion?

So along with the things you may properly wear it seems only reasonable to point the things you would better not.

To begin, there are some cock's plume boas in the market whose grays and blacks are mixed with white, and the feathers ruffled up in such a way as to create a distressfully combative look. These are to be warily considered, for no woman short of the Venus de Milo could support such a collar with dignity. And besides their silly ruffled-chicken air, they add a good ten years to your age.

Other new boas that strike the objective eye as going too far for effects are certain short collars of stuffed fur ending in heads, from the mouths of which depend festooned ends of velvet ribbon or gold braid. Still another rather extravagant model is composed of a neck piece of ostrich feathers and ends of frilled silk muslin, caught at defined spaces with clumps of short feathers.

An elegant simplicity and a caressing limpsness distinguish the best of the new fur collars. The various skins used for them are in the French models left unstuffed, which gives a little look of having killed and dressed your animal yourself. Some of the most stylish boas are of black fox, the hand being perhaps seven inches wide at all points

trimmings being put on to show as much of this vagary as possible.

White A Dominant Note.

Monkey skin (peau de singe) is the unique name French designers have given a new cloth, which has a suede-like surface and a slight hairiness. In biscuit tones, with black silk braids and frogs this is considered very chic, though just as frequently it is trimmed with bands of white or tinted doekskin. White is a very dominant note with all of the best French gowns. Even if trimmings of color are used they will be combined with white, and just as often black goes with it.

A gown of checked wool, in dull red, black and white, is gay with bands of white broadcloth crossed by silk loops of red. This is in a model of gored skirt and tailed jacket, which is confined at the waist by a scarf of white cloth. At the right side of the skirt, and right breast of the jacket, a frogging of black silk braid is a novel touch.

The Season's Coats.

Long coats are more than ever seen, but the shapeless looseness that

marked them last winter is being replaced by a half fit that is very becoming to willowy figures.

The why of it is one of the mysteries, but those long, loose coats had a curiously irritating effect on all that part of the world which was not wearing them. I have heard bitter remarks passed on them—"they are indecent," "outrageous," "insulting," and all because they hid the lines of the figure! In Japan the code of propriety works just the other way, travelers from this country declaring that European women are compelled to muffle the outlines of their tightly fitting gowns in order to pass through streets without ribald and audible comment from bystanders.

Some of the long coats are double-breasted and boast jaunty little shoulder capes in two flounces. Their buttons are of pierced bone or huge knobs (bone also), which in black or color seem very stylish. The cloth coats are perhaps a degree more gallant for street wear than the shorter Louis attire, which depend on jeweled belts and rich embroideries for effect. But it looks as if the last are to be much worn, and by old as well as young, though elderly women will with these confine themselves to dark hues and

the richer materials—black velvet, satin, etc.

Elegant Evening Frocks.

Evening dresses are taking on a gorgeousness of combination discouraging to the woman of light purse and ambitious soul. Trains and shorter tunics effects of velvet and panne are seen over petticoats of rich lace, the model of such a costume hanging delicately of the stately darts of patch and powder.

One of these rich evening frocks is of rose-colored panne, over a petticoat of silk muslin in a pale tint. Black chintilly lace, in wide, irregular entre deux, is put over a foundation of the muslin to form a very decorative trimming for the Princess tunic. It also outlines the petticoat flounce—in a less curving and narrowing width—and where the tunic is caught at the back there are butterfly bows of the panne with slim shaped ends to fall over the train. At the back waist line and her of these exquisite bows are aprons, and one at the bust fastens a shoulder scarf in the same rose material. For such a costume a long cloak of black satin

WINTER WRAPS AND HATS.



No. 1—In this beautiful hat the entire animal is wound around the neck, as was so popular last winter.

No. 2—This is a French model in heavy lace and velvet over a stiff frame, and is much admired. Large aigrettes and pompon of black ostrich decorate the outside, while the effect is charmingly softened by the crush pink roses and black velvet under the brim.

No. 3—This exquisite combination of ostrich plumes and chiffon depicts a very "swell" feature of the autumn outfit of the fashionable woman.

No. 4—This is of soft and rich chinchilla, and promises to be the leading fur for this winter. A decided novelty in a profuse decoration of tails is here presented.

No. 5—This is a combination of gray chinchilla with tails of darker fur, mink, marten or monkey will be much used during the approaching season.

with wide sleeves and a monk's hood would be in fashion harmony.

A very pretty house dress for morning or afternoon wear is of blue chintilly figured with black. A novel bolero effect on the bodice, which fastens at the back, falls over a blouse of white embroidery. The figured skirt is made to imitate the paper, narrow and wide, braided outlining it where it joins the skirt of plain blue.

The collar of many of the new house gowns show a lace transparency as elegant as comfortable. They are in the supple and lace shapes without this and a bit of the dentelle running back and front below the neck line, and flow-covered wires cunningly holding them up at the back. But just as many house gowns are seen without any stock whatever. With these soft lace cape collars are graceful details.

Spoon Hunters Deplete Hotels.

The New York hotel that suffered severely from the souvenir spoon and salt cellar mania adopted, several years ago, the plan of notifying guests that each waiter was responsible individually for all articles on his table, and would have to make good any loss. This reduced the taking of spoons to a robbery of the waiter instead of the hotel, and even the souvenir hunter has some conscience about such a theft. In the biggest of New York hotels \$50,000 a year is spent in replenishing the linen, and looms in Belfast are busy the year round for it.

HOW MARY FIXED HER ROOM.

Lovely Rugs Made of Scraps—New Use For Carpet Rags—Transforming An Old Chenille Portiere—A Home-Made Bookcase.

Last week I was invited to inspect Mary's new room and she gave me some ideas which I think other girls might appreciate, for the heart of every maid is bound up in her own special den.

Mary's rugs particularly pleased me. Three were plain white, one white with a dull blue border, and the fifth a shaded blue.

"You see, I couldn't afford to buy new rugs, so I gathered all the clean, white scraps I could find, cut them into strips in the usual way, and got old Becky Martin to weave them these special sizes. This white fringe on the edge is knotted warp."

"The blue rug is of wool strips. It took me a long while to collect so many shades of blue, and Becky wove them, 'hit or miss,' as she called it, with bright blue warp."

"But the white ones will soil quickly, will they not?"

"What if they do? They can go into the wash tub every week if necessary. See that one by the bed? Would you believe it has been washed twice? And it is so pleasant to step out of bed on a dainty white rug!"

"What is that divan cover made of?" I asked.

"Oh, old ribbons and silk pieces. I had seen silk portieres, and thought I had seen what would be pretty. The strips are cut only a half inch wide, and woven very loosely."

"I lifted it and found it was as light as elderdown. She had had it woven with black warp. On each end was a stripe of plain blue a foot wide, then a single narrower one, and next an inch wide black. Then yellow and red. The body of it was 'hit or miss.' The old weaver had done her work well."

"But did you not grow tired of sewing rugs?"

"No, indeed. I'll tell you how I sew them. Say I have a piece of material a yard square. I cut it into a number of equal strips, and lapping the end

edges, sew them twice on the machine. Then I go round and round with a sharp scissors, cutting spirally, as it were, and it comes out like a long strip. It is lazy girl's carpet rag!"

"She took me into the hall."

"Do you see this rug? What do you say it is made of?"

"That is made of an old chenille portiere. I cut it into long, even strips, sewed the folded bottom on the machine, and the cutting did not take me long. It only cost me thirty-five cents to have it woven, and the warp was twenty-five. It is a splendid way to use up half worn chenille curtains or table covers. The strips are to be cut almost an inch wide for rugs, and narrower for divan covers."

"You clever girl, tell me about that pretty pillow I see there, of as many colors as Joseph's coat."

"Well, I'm tired of crazy quilt and log cabin silk work, and I wondered what to do with my scrap silk. I cut silk into pieces two inches square; fold them once in the middle—now, that makes a long strip. Then I bring the two ends down to meet the folded bottom edge, and this forms a triangle like a cocked hat. I sew a row of these, points upward, on a foundation, and the warp row overlaps it, the points alternating with those of the first row. The whole pillow, then, is of variegated silk points lying flat. It makes a pretty pillow to brighten a corner."

"And they're quite as pretty when they get wrinkled," I said.

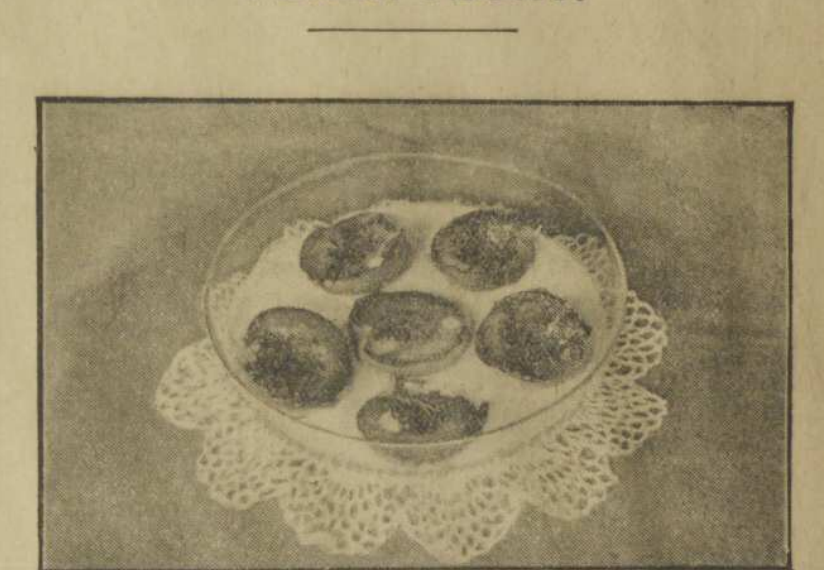
"Now, before you go, come and see my bookcase. I didn't have room in my shelves for the volumes of the Century Dictionary, so I got a box that just fit the set, and another one just as long, but narrower, for the top box. I nailed them together and covered them with tea matting, inside and out."

"Sure enough, the dictionary was in the lower shelf, and the upper space held reference books, and she had them set against her writing desk to save space."

"Mary, I think you have done wonders with very little money, and some other girls must be told how you did it."

"And this is the story."

PEACH FLOAT.



When peaches are at their best they make many desserts without much labor. If they are sweet and perfectly ripe use them for float without cooking. Pull the skin off with a sharp knife rather than pare them. If ripe peaches are dropped for a minute into boiling water the skin will slip off easily. Remove the pits and lay in a glass dish. Pour a boiled custard over and serve immediately.

If the peaches are not of the best quality, peel, remove the pits and cook until tender in one cup of water and one-half cup of sugar; take up without breaking and prepare with custard like raw fruit.

Usually boiled custard is made with the yolks of eggs only, but for a fruit float use whole eggs. Put a pint of milk in a double boiler to heat. Beat the yolks of two eggs and add four level tablespoons of sugar and pour the hot milk over, stirring constantly. Return to the double boiler and cook until a cold spoon dipped into the custard will be covered with a thin coating. Pour into a bowl and add in the whites of two eggs which have been beaten stiff. This custard will have a light fluffiness different from the custard made from yolks of eggs, and is more suitable for a fruit float.

ALICE E. WHITAKER.

"La Bella Teresa," the Italian Queen of Anarchy.

Little has been said during the discussion of the possibility of there being a general anarchist plot in the assassination of President McKinley and the supposed connection of Emma Goldman with the conspiracy, of another anarchist queen more famous—or infamous—even than the Goldman woman, who was recently in this country and whose incitations of violence and murder have made her name a notable one among the most violent of the enemies of existing institutions.

Teresa Brugnoli, better known as La Bella Teresa, the friend and comrade of Count Malatesta, and an acquaintance of and fellow-traveler with Bresci, the murderer of King Humbert, is in Europe what Emma Goldman is in America. But La Bella Teresa is also well known in anarchist circles in this country, and not much more than a year ago, following the bread riots in Italy, she became conspicuous in Chicago, where she was arrested and taken to the women and children who had been shot in Italy. Incidentally, while there, she professed views on social institutions, she made not a little capital out of the famous wheat corner engineered by young Leiter.

Teresa Brugnoli is described as being a woman of singular beauty and magnetic influence. Unlike Emma Goldman, she has no love for display nor desire for personal prominence, and only on rare occasions has she appeared in public on the platform.

By birth she is an Italian, and in her early childhood lived at Molate, where her father kept the posthouse. Leaving her mountain home, she went to live with a maternal uncle at Turin. This uncle, Ignazio, was a desperate anarchist, the moving spirit of the Maffioli. He was banished from Italy, and went to London, taking Teresa with him. It was in 1885, when Teresa was then met by Bresci at Paterson, N. J. Bresci first came to this country, and she then met Bresci at Paterson, N. J. Bresci, at that time was not known as being a conspirator in a conspiracy to assassinate King Humbert, which Bresci was delegated to perform.

When Bresci started on his mission to Europe La Bella Teresa accompanied him. In the same party was Lina, the sister of Ignazio, who went to murder Queen Margherita; Quintavalle, the barber, and Sassi, the weather worker. Other principals in the conspiracy which had as its object the successive assassinations of most of the crowned heads of Europe.

When the Gasconne, on which the conspirators sailed, reached Europe, La

Bella Teresa and Bresci went to Paris, and, to disarm suspicion, staid at the same hotel. The other members of the party took their abode in the workmen's quarters of the city.

After the murder of King Humbert La Bella Teresa hastened to London, where she is said to be at present, though she is known to have left the English metropolis at intervals and is suspected of having paid a flying visit to this country during one of those absences. Speaking at a meeting of anarchists at a foreign club in St. Petersburg three months ago she was reported at the time as having said:

"Nihilists, Fenians, Anarchists, or whatever you call yourselves, your object is the same. You can only evoke the terrorism of assassination by striking at the lives of rulers and statesmen—whether King, Emperor, Czar or Republican President. You do not want the slow evolution of government to unfold; it is too long, and delays are dangerous."

La Bella Teresa's first recorded appearance as an avowed anarchist agitator was in 1885, when accompanied by Malatesta, she went to Florence as a delegate to the Italian Congress. She then gained an international reputation by charging the socialists with encouraging trade-unionism, and declared that the followers of Karl Marx were the enemies of freedom because they favored a form of government. Her words to the delegates were:

"Emancipate yourselves by organizing force to meet force, and you shall be free. Use the knife!"

The years later La Bella Teresa and Malatesta instigated the peasants of Northern Italy to commit crimes as a protest against the Italian Government. She was arrested by the Italian Government, but not before riots had occurred at Ancona and at fifty other Italian towns. The ring-leaders were sent to prison. It was after these riots that the Brugnoli woman went to Chicago.

What part La Bella Teresa may have played in the recent assassination of President McKinley, she has probably not yet been established by the police. But if the act of Chicago was the carrying out of a conspiracy of which the murderer under arrest at Buffalo was but the instrument, then it may be safe to assume that the woman who was a prime agent in the plot which culminated in the death of King Humbert had something to do with this latest crime against society and the nation.

Mohair Gowns.

Mohair is very fashionable. This nice, firm, yet light weight material is stunning, especially in navy blue, and a pretty gown of this material boasts three crossway stitched folds, each fold two and a half inches deep and placed half their own depth apart and narrowed up either side the front to the waist.

WITH GLORY

The Second Annual Horse Show Comes To A Close.

TWO BRILLIANT PROGRAMMES.

MATINEE AND EVENING FULL OF GOOD CLASSES.

LADIES FIGURE IN RINGS.

Misses Castleman Drive For First Prize In Park Display-Splendid Jumpers.

NOW PERMANENT INSTITUTION.

With the midnight bells softly tolling, a crowd around Gen. Castleman warmly congratulating the winner of the high jump proudly stepping, the second annual exhibition of the Louisville Horse Show Association passed into history, in the making of which was laid the foundation of another permanent institution of great merit in Louisville.

If the members of the association had not fully made their minds on this point—perpetuating the event—the performances yesterday afternoon and last night would have sealed the verdict in favor of making the event an annual affair.

Large crowds, both at the matinee and at night, saw good classes shown, in fact the best of the week. In the afternoon street costumes were worn, but at night the handsomest evening dresses of the entire show were worn. The rings produced good saddlers, good harness horses, pretty ponies, fair lady drivers, good jumpers, splendid championships, etc.

Gen. Castleman, the president of the association, expresses himself as highly gratified at the outcome of the show. He said that the exhibition was not only a success as a magnificent display of the equine aristocracy of the country, as an entertainment that drew together the best people of city and State, but as a financial venture as well. He is authority for the statement that annual shows will be given by the association.

The visiting exhibitors, without exception, say that the show just over was the best managed in the country; that the tan-bark ring is better for display purposes than Madison Square in New York, and that Louisville has the opportunity to make its annual horse show the greatest in the land.

INTERESTING MATINEE AND ITS MANY IDOLS.

The Misses Castleman Drive In the Same Ring—Wonderful High School Horses—Good Crowd.

The Louisville Horse Show Association displayed great wisdom in adding to the 1901 season a matinee. The performance yesterday drew to the big building at Fifth street and the river one of the best crowds of the week—a crowd of handsome matrons, pretty young ladies and bright children, boys and girls; a crowd which threw off the reserve that electric lights and full dress usually bring with the night, and applauded and cheered with a will. It was a crowd well dressed, but not magnificently. For men the business suit was in vogue and only here and there were there a frock coat and a silk hat seen. The women wore street costumes. It was their first opportunity of the week to display some pretty fall creations that later will be Fourth-avenue attractions, when colder weather comes.

From the first ring, with its mule teams in delivery service, to the last hunter and jumper, the audience was interested and frequently enthusiastic. To the delight of the children there were two classes of ponies shown. The first of these was for saddlers and the three true representatives of young America who had the mounts rode like veterans. John S. Bratton, Jr., a son of the well-known East St. Louis, Ill., horseman, and a chip off the old block, captured the blue tie; Carl Courtney rode for E. L. Stout & Son, of Finchville, Ky., and took the red, while the yellow was tied to Ned, owned and ridden by W. P. Clancy, Jr., of Crescent Hill. The Bratton boy also won first prize when the ponies were put in harness; Ray Richardson pulled the lines over the best, and Little Miss Mabel Buckner wore the ribbons effectively behind her father's pony, but, to their ungallopation, he it said, the judges only gave her the third premium.

A Battle Royal.

When the bugle sounded for the ladies' park horses there pranced into the arena two handsome bay geldings, full brothers, pulling a magnificent trap on which was seated Miss Alice Castleman and beside her Mr. Courtland H. Smith, of Alexandria county, Va. The crowd looked on for a moment with admiring eyes, then gave expression to their feeling in quick applause.

Before the bugle's last note had died out, while yet its echo mingled with the cheers of greeting for the fair driver, there was the rattle of wheels on the board floor at the entrance to the ring, and dashing on to the tankard there came another pair of horses, this time, though, dark brown ones. The audience turned and saw Miss Elsie Castleman as its driver. And the applause was repeated.

Then the people knew it was sister against sister, and the interest grew with the moments. Around the track

the vehicles sped, while steady hands in each pulled the reins with steady nerves.

How It Was Won and Lost.

Here they are side by side; there one has passed the other. Now they stop and a judge is honored by being given a seat beside one, while a second asks the escort to vacate and watches the expert horsemanship from an enviable vantage ground. 'Tis then these men learned in the equine lore would be "happy with either" were the other dear charmer away. And the footman in the rear of each rig, with folded arms, looks straight ahead. Finally the ring marshal signals to the fair drivers. His hat is in his hand. He is frowning and smiling—so envious of the judges as they sit beside the sisters; so glad he doesn't have to vote in such a contest. He points to a place for each turnout, and quick as a flash each is in position. The horses prance their excitement. Then the magic touch of pretty gloved fingers quiets them.

A Solomon Wanted.

The judges step down and hold a hurried consultation. The ring marshal is called. "We want to tie the blue ribbon on each one—both are best." The ring marshal shakes his head and from dejection the faces of the judges



BELLE AND FANNIE, BAY TEAM OWNED BY J. L. NICOLLI.

brighten up. They refer to the rules regulating the ring: "Horses to count 50 per cent, vehicle and harness 35 per cent, other appointments, 15 per cent." Then they go to judging the class and not the driving. The ring clerk hands them a blue ribbon and a red. They look again and again, at the outfits only, and then step forward. The blue goes on the handsome pair of horses driven by Miss Elsie Castleman; the red on the pretty team managed by Miss Alice Castleman.

Columbus Discovered a Blue Tie.

The next best card of the afternoon was Class 46—High School horses. There were four entries and every one showed that the kindergarten and all the lower grades had been passed—that, in fact, they were graduates. It was a practical display of horse sense. They danced to the music; they cantered, galloped, and then they came to a stop, placing prize winners and the horse that lost hurried out of the ring. Only the big gray gelding remained. "For what?" the people asked. The rider made him face the judges' stand and then tightened the bridle reins. The horse began to step backward and this was made graceful bows and went through the minuet with suggestions



BRITISH LION, WINNER OF MANY PRIZES, OWNED BY CROW & MURRAY.

of colonial days; they parked, then trotted; they pranced, then cantered. The judges were bewildered; the crowd delirious with excitement. Finally the awards were made. The second and third kept up through to the exit. The crowd yelled itself hoarse. The horse was a diplomat and had displayed rare knowledge of etiquette. He would not turn his back on such admirers. In this ring Ernest Ball rode Della Fox; Fred C. Finzer his own horse, Topsey; J. T. Crenshaw, of Lexington, Conn., rode Tom Bass, a colored man of Mexico, Mo., Columbus, the winner, the springs of George Barnard, of Colorado Springs, Col. Columbus never discovered how smart he was until he had been tried out in the gated classes at Mexico, Mo., his old home. Bass has always been his trainer.

Best Jumping of the Week.

Neither the municipal police horses—Class 51—nor the municipal second-class fire engines—Class 52—were shown. In the hunting classes the best jumping of the week was done. Pete Roach rode Lucania, George Pepper's horse, six clear jumps, not even touching the top pole. He also pulled Rupert, another Pepper entry, over all without a knock down, though he touched twice. Hughie Wilson rode Sociates six clean jumps, with the exception of one touch. While some of the jumping was the best of the week, other entries did their worst. Pepper's Squire, John S. Bratton's Sherlock and

Courtland H. Smith's Charles O'Mally knocked all ten of the bars down.

Mules Driven Abreast.

The results of the afternoon by rings were: Class 75—Mules: Best pair of mules abreast to wagon or truck, used for hauling or delivery purposes. Mules must have been owned by exhibitor prior to September 1, 1901. First prize \$50, second prize \$30, third prize \$20. First—Bays, Ballard & Ballard Company. Second—Edinger & Company. Third—Brown, Ballard & Ballard Company. Other entries were made by Edinger & Company; J. C. Parker Paper Company; Louisville Soap Company; Crutcher Bros. Company.

Fancy Depot Turnouts.

Class 24—Depot Wagons: Mare or gelding, 15.2 or over, to depot wagon, each having quality and substance enough to draw four people, and true action, driven by coachman in livery (without footman). Entire turnout owned and kept for use by resident of Louisville or Jefferson county, Ky., or Floyd or Clark county, Ind. Plate \$50. First—Lady Louie, 15.2, b. m., seven years; Lawrence Jones, Louisville.

Class 77—Municipal Coal Wagons and Teams: First prize \$20, second \$15, third prize \$10. First—Louisville Salvage Corps. There were no other entries.

Canada Captures Three.

Class 66—Hunters and Jumping Classes: Green Hunters that have not won any prize or ribbon prior to January 1, 1901. Green hunters (middle weight) up to carrying 175 pounds, to hounds. First prize \$100, second prize \$50, third prize \$40. First—Lucania; Geo. Pepper, Toronto, Canada. Second—Plucky Lad, 15.3, b. g., four years; Adam Beck, London, Ont. Third—Strathgairn, 15.3, b. g., five years; Adam Beck, London, Ont. The other entries were: Job Johnson, 15, br. g., six years; John S. Bratton, East St. Louis, Ill. Duke of York, 15, b. g., five years; Geo. Pepper, Toronto, Can. Organique, Courtland H. Smith, for Hampton Stock Farm, Alexandria county, Va. Glenoe, 15.3, b. g., four years; Adam Beck, London, Ont. Thelma, 15.3, b. m., six years; J. W. Forsythe, Nashville, Tenn.

Sociates As a Jumper.

Class 67—Hunters and Jumping Classes: Same conditions and prizes as class 66. First—Sociates, 15, b. g., four years; Adam Beck, London, Ont. Second—Crown Prince, Courtland H. Smith, for Hampton Stock Farm, Alexandria county, Va. Third—Geo. Pepper, Toronto, Canada.

The other entries were: The Crown, 15.1, spot g., six years; John S. Bratton, East St. Louis, Ill. Sherlock, 15.3, gr. s., six years; John S. Bratton, East St. Louis, Ill. The Reserved, 15.3, b. g., five years; John S. Bratton, East St. Louis, Ill. Rupert, 15, blk. g., six years; Geo. Pepper, Toronto, Canada. Chas. O'Mally, Courtland H. Smith, for Hampton Stock Farm, Alexandria county, Va. Ramah, 15, b. g., four years; Adam Beck, London, Ont.

Ponies As Saddlers.

Class 58—Ponies in Harness: Pony, 11½ hands high and not over 18 hands, ridden by boy or girl under sixteen years old. First prize \$20, second prize \$15, third prize \$10. First—Little Boy Perfect, 12, cr. g., six years; John S. Bratton, East St. Louis, Ill. Second—Mary Anderson, 20 inches, white and tan m., seven years; E. L. Stout & Son, Finchville, Ky.

Pretty Drivers of Pretty Horses.

Class 15—Ladies' Park Horses: Pair of mares or geldings, or mare and gelding, 15 hands or over, suitable for park use, driven by a lady to appropriate vehicle. Excessive pace will not be required. The entire turnout must have been owned and kept for private use and driven by a resident of Louisville or Jefferson county, Ky., or Floyd or Clark county, Ind. Plate \$50.

Mrs. Maddux and Miss Bratton Divide the Honors in Closing Event.

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The feature of the second was the presentation of a beautiful floral collar to Princess Charming, who, with Prince Charming, captured the blue tie. The little brown mare seemed to know she was more than Princess then, that she was entitled to the name Queen Charming. Mr. Lawrence Jones, the owner of the pair, was the recipient of much congratulation on his success. His opponent was Crow & Murray's South Africa and British Lion, which had defeated the Jones horses in former rings. This is explained by the fact that Jones' horses showed off to a better advantage than ever before. Mr. Jones' Czar McDonald also won the American Saddle Horse championship. In the single harness horse championship, Crow & Murray had no opposition.

In the Four-in-Hand class, Crow & Murray also had a walkover, as John S. Bratton refused to show in this ring again after his defeat Friday night.

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The next thing on the card was the ladies' jumping class. It proved the most exciting of the week. Mrs. J. K. Maddux, of Warrenton, Va., was the first to ride. She mounted Searchlight and went the six fences, which were four feet high, with ease, clearing five and knocking only one pole on the sixth. Miss Alice Castleman came next on Up-To-Date, clearing four fences, but dropping two poles on the fifth and sixth. Miss Charlotte Clayton, of Little Rock, Ark., daughter of the Hon. Powell Clayton, Minister to Mexico, appeared on Euclyps. She touched one pole too hard and it came down. The next five fences she jumped easily. Mrs. Maddux next went all around without a touch on Gray Cap. She was followed by Miss M. Bratton, who, riding May Bird, repeated the sensational performance of Mrs. Maddux. Miss Castleman next tied the fences on Tip Top, but did not improve her former record. The judges, therefore, tied the blue and yellow on Mrs. Maddux and the red on Miss Bratton. Mrs. Maddux rode her husband's horse, Miss Castleman was on Courtland Bratton's, and Miss Bratton was on Mr. John S. Bratton's.

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Class 55—Ponies in Harness: Pony, 11½ hands high and not over 18 hands, driven by boy or girl under sixteen years old. First prize \$20, second prize \$15, third prize \$10. First—Little Boy Perfect, 12, cr. g., six years; John S. Bratton, East St. Louis, Ill. Second—Peyton, 15.3, b. g., six years; s. McLosky, d. Lexington; Lexington, 15.3, b. g., six years; s. McLosky, d. Lexington; J. B. Gathright, Louisville, driven by Miss Alice Castleman.

Gated Saddle Horses.

Class 43—American Saddle Horses—Gated classes: Required to have long tails. Mare, any age. First prize \$100, second prize \$50, third prize \$40. First—Margie Hart, 15.3, b. m., four years; Crow & Murray, Alexandria county, Va. Second—Mabel Rex, 15.3, blk. m., six years; s. Rex McDonald; Bull Bros., Versailles, Ky.

Third—Eddie Lillian, 15.3, br. m., seven years; s. Jim Hill, d. Warfield (Formau); E. T. Stotsburg, Germantown, Pa. The other entry was: Jane, 15.3, b. m., four years; s. Ches-

ter Dare; d. Maud; J. L. Simcoe, Buechel, Ky.

Fancy Roadsters.

Class 2—Roadsters—Standard or non-standard: Pacing mare or gelding, shown to road wagon. First prize \$100, second prize \$50, third prize \$40. First—Brooklyn Bay, 15.3, b. g., six years; C. C. Harris, Lexington, Ky. Second—Stanley, 15.3, blk. m., six years; s. Bourchillon; Lexington, Ky. Third—Lad, 15.3, b. g., eight years; s. Key Wilkes; James F. Clark, Lexington, Ky. The other entry was: Dan A., 15.3, b. g., eight years; W. D. Roach, Louisville.

High School Steeds.

Class 46—High School Horses: High school horses, conformation, beauty and style counting 50 per cent, performance in High School, 50 per cent. First prize \$100, second prize \$50, third prize \$40. First—Columbus, gr. g., eight years; Geo. Bernard, Colorado Springs, Col. Second—Comus, 15.3, ch. g., six years; Geo. Nicolli, Lexington, Ky. Third—Della Fox, 15.3, b. m., five years; s. Terry's Denmark; d. Davidson Lexington; Bull Bros., Versailles, Ky. The other entry was: Topsey, 15.2, b. m., six years; Fred C. Finzer, Louisville.

Salvage Corps Wins.

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Nicoll Wins On New Town.

The night results were: Class 73—Horses in harness; mare or gelding shown to runabout: First prize, \$100; second prize, \$50; third prize, \$40. First—New Town, 15.3, b. g., five years; s. Chester Dare; J. L. Nicolli & Son, Woodburn, Ky. The other entries were: Second—The President, b. g.; Crow & Murray, Toronto, Canada. Third—Prince Charming, 15.1, b. g., five years; Lawrence Jones, Louisville, Ky. The other entries were: Gold Mine, 15.3, b. g., four years; Bull Bros., Versailles, Ky. Gov. Brown, 15.3, br. g., five years; s. King Salisbury; d. Hero of Thorndale; Bull Bros., Versailles, Ky. Jane, 15.3, b. m., four years; s. Chester Dare; d. Maud; J. L. Simcoe, Buechel, Ky. Lord Quex, 15.3, b. g., seven years; Thomson & Bland, Crawfordville, Ind. A. M. Carlisle, Louisville. Chesterfield, 15.3, br. g., six years; s. Chester Dare; Newman Clarke, Louisville. Invader, 15.1, b. g., four years; Adam Beck, London, Ont.

Good Saddle Ring.

Class 41—American saddle horses; gated classes; required to have long

gelling shown to runabout: First prize, \$100; second prize, \$50; third prize, \$40.

First—New Town, 15.3, b. g., five years; s. Chester Dare; J. L. Nicolli & Son, Woodburn, Ky. The other entries were: Second—The President, b. g.; Crow & Murray, Toronto, Canada. Third—Prince Charming, 15.1, b. g., five years; Lawrence Jones, Louisville, Ky. The other entries were: Gold Mine, 15.3, b. g., four years; Bull Bros., Versailles, Ky. Gov. Brown, 15.3, br. g., five years; s. King Salisbury; d. Hero of Thorndale; Bull Bros., Versailles, Ky. Jane, 15.3, b. m., four years; s. Chester Dare; d. Maud; J. L. Simcoe, Buechel, Ky. Lord Quex, 15.3, b. g., seven years; Thomson & Bland, Crawfordville, Ind. A. M. Carlisle, Louisville. Chesterfield, 15.3, br. g., six years; s. Chester Dare; Newman Clarke, Louisville. Invader, 15.1, b. g., four years; Adam Beck, London, Ont.

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Pepper's Phenomenal Jumpers.

Class 69—High Jump: The trial for



HUGHIE WILSON ON ONE OF ADAM BECK'S ONTARIO HORSES, A HIGH JUMPER.

the high jump commenced at five feet and was raised to a height of five feet six inches. The minimum carried was 150 pounds. Green hunters that had not won any prize or ribbon prior to January 1, 1901. First prize \$100, second prize \$50, third prize \$40. First—Myopid; Geo. Pepper, Toronto, Canada. Second—Lindo Minto, 15, b. g., four years; Geo. Pepper, Toronto, Canada. Third—Euclyps, 15, ch. g., seven years; John S. Bratton, East St. Louis, Ill. The other entries were: Up To Date, Courtland H. Smith, for Hampton Stock Farm, Alexandria county, Va. Rupert, 15.1, blk. g., six years; Geo. Pepper, Toronto, Canada. The other entries were: Scotland, Ky.; years; s. Highland Denmark; dam Washington; Gay Bros., Versailles, Ky.

Bailey Lands a Championship.

Class 40—Championship—Walk, Trot and Canter—Open to first prize winners in classes 17, 18, 19, 27, 28 and 35. Plate \$50. Christabel, C. L. Bailey, Lexington, winner. The other entries were: Lady Sapphire, McElwaine & Bales, Florida, Lansford P. Vandell. Class 26—Championship—Harness Horses (Pairs): Open first prize winners of classes No. 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 22 and 74. Plate \$50. Prince Charming and Princess Charming, Lawrence Jones, Louisville, winner. The other entry was:

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PILED TIES

proved Order of Red Men will be held at Indianapolis. The delegates from the local tribes, seven from Pawnee and four from Manzanita, will leave for that city Monday.

Col. Jewett has presented to New Albany Lodge of Elks a handsome and costly tablecloth, purchased by him in China when he was in the Orient, but the same three years ago. The cover will be raffled off at the Elks' fair to be held the latter part of this month.

—The Ladies' Aid Society of Trinity M. E. church at a recent meeting agreed to raise \$50 to be applied to the parsonage fund. This sum has already paid to the fund mentioned over \$50, the money having been raised by giving fairs, excursions and other amusement attractions of that nature.

—Roscoe Miller, the baseball player, and Miss Pearl Shafer, of Corydon, were mar-

The annual reunion of the Twenty-third Indiana Regimental Association closed yesterday afternoon, and the old soldiers left for their homes. It was decided to hold the reunion in October of next year in Salisbury, Md., where the yearling being extended by the citizens of the town.

—Col. J. Wesley Tucker, a native of Crawford county, who commanded the Twenty-third Indiana infantry during the Civil War, and who was killed at the battle of New, where he had been living for some time, was one of the speakers known among the old soldiers of New Albany, many of whom had served with him.

—At the meeting of New Albany Lodge of Elks Friday night, the subcommittee appointed by the Entertainment Committee for the Country Fair to be given the week of October 28, were approved. Liberal responses have been made to the call for donations to the country store and the indications are that the affair will be a big success.

—Mrs. Mary B. Terry, wife of William J. Terry, died early yesterday morning at her home, 318 Lafayette street, after an illness of many months. She was forty-nine years old. She leaves her husband

and one son, William Terry, a soldier of the Thirty-fifth company, Sea Coast Artillery, stationed at Fort Lejeune, Monroe, was with her when she died.

—Miss Clara Hangary will leave this week for Kendall, Miss. In passing, to attend the marriage of Miss Pansy Barton to John Reuben Gebhart, which will be solemnized there Wednesday, October 15, immediately after the ceremony this young people will leave for this city where a pleasant home already has been made for their occupancy awaits them.

—The Church's Invitation to the M.

of the World" will be the theme of Dr. Hymes' discourse at the Second Presbyterian church this morning. At night he will preach on "The Mastery of Sin." The session of the church will meet to-morrow evening in the pastor's study, instead of Tuesday. Persons desiring to unite with this church will meet with them at that time.

—Ida Holmes, a woman with a police record, swallowed morphine at her home on East Fifth street, south of the railroad, Friday night, with suicidal intent. Dr. Gaddie was called as soon as he

—The Rev. Dr. Scott, at the Third Presbyterian church this morning, will have as his text, "The Visible and the Invisible Flame," or "The Fire and the Outward Expression." At night his subject will be "People Carried About With Every Wind of Doctrine." Dr. Scott will preach at the Second church tomorrow at 2 o'clock, and will administer the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

—The men employed at the Ohio Fall Iron Works were paid yesterday for two

—The Henryville Daily Times met its predicted fate. It was in existence only one week.

—Walter Phipps has induced his wife Ophelia Phipps, to withdraw her action for a divorce.

—Mrs. F. R. Willey and children, Walter and Margaret, are at Springville visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Fry.

—Miss Mary Chasteon, aged forty-five years, died at the poor farm yesterday April last her mother died there.

—Miss Fannie McGrath, a daughter of the late Dennis McGrath, is perhaps fatally ill at her home, Tenth and Chestnut streets, Louisville.

—J. A. Graham has filed a bond of \$37,000 as executor of the estate of Dr. T. A. Graham. His sureties are E. M. Cootner and A. A. Swartz.

—Charles Cranford and Lyman Dismore

who were in the Philippines as members of the United States regulars, have finished their term of enlistment and are en route home.

—Frank Cannon, a son of Prof. A. J. Cannon, went hunting without a permit.

to carry a gun, and Isaac Cox, a game warden, caused his arrest. Magistrate Prewitt imposed a fine of \$10.

—A large class will be confirmed at St. Augustine's Catholic church this morning at 10:30 o'clock. The Bishop will be present. Solos will be sung by Miss Lucile

—The unveiling of the Dr. Hutchins memorial window in the First Presbyterian church will take place October 21 in the afternoon, and the Revs. Drs. Howk, Clokey and Hemphill will officiate.

—Harry Morris' young son fell at 722 Mechanic street yesterday, and for a while it was believed he had been fatally injured. Dr. C. E. Graham was summoned.

—“Red” Noon may escape punishment for the theft of a store front, the property of N. H. Myers, for the reason that he is the sole support of a widowed mother. Noon said if given an opportunity he would enlist in the regular army, and send his money to his mother. Judge Phillips alluded to his mother, “I’m a

—The congregations of Wall-street Methodist church, Morton Chapel and Port Fulton Methodist church will greet new pastors to-day. The Rev. Charles J. A.bury will have charge of Wall-street church for the coming year. He was born March 19, 1860, at New York, N. Y.

Mr. Asbury was graduated in 1881 from DePauw University. He has filled many important pastorates, and at Bedford he was instrumental in having a church edifice erected costing \$25,000. He was married September 8, 1886, to Miss Hattie Langsdale, of Indianapolis. He has two children. The Rev. J. L. Stout, who has charge of the Port Fulton church, was

born in 1870 at Hall, Ind., and was graduated in 1890 from DePauw University. He was transferred from Trinity church, Indianapolis, to Port Fulton. The Rev. Mr. Henninger was sent from Port Fulton to Trinity church. The Rev. Mr. Miller was married last year to Miss Estella Miller, of Indianapolis. The Rev. J. Barney Butler, of Christian county, Ky., succeeds the Rev. Mr. Lee as Moderator.

FORMER LOUISVILLE GIRL DIES.
Mrs. Camille Hart, Daughter of Robert Forsythe Expires In Ontario.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—Mrs. Camille Hart, the youngest daughter of Robert B. Forsythe, formerly of Louisville, died last evening after a lingering illness at the Iroquois Hotel, Windsor, Ont. She and her husband, Jesse Hart, of Kansas City, Mo.,

arrived some time ago to spend their honeymoon in Windsor. One week after her marriage, she was taken seriously ill and died last night after two months' illness. She was only nineteen years of age.

Huntsville Carnival Ended.

Huntsville, Ala., Oct. 5.—[Special].—The first annual Elks Carnival came to an end to-night. The carnival was a success in every way and the local Elks made money, at the same time bringing thousands of dollars in trade to the city. One of the features of the Midway to-night was a wedding in a

cage of lions.

The Lillie Mae Gold Mining Co.

[INCORPORATED \$3,000,000.]

MAIN OFFICE: Sherley Building, Opposite Galt House, LOUISVILLE, KY.

OPEN FOR 30 DAYS FROM 8 A. M. TO 9 P. M.

Mines at Hillsboro, Sierra County, New Mexico.

HON. OSCAR TURNER, President.

(Ex-Congressman Louisville District.)

WM. LEE JOHNSON, Sec. and Treas.

NICHOLAS GALLES, } Managers
R. H. HOPPER, } of the Mine.

The Parrott Mine, with a capital of \$2,500,000.00, pays 60 per cent. per year dividends, and the Idaho Mining Company has paid its stockholders dividends seventeen times greater than its whole capital stock.

Calumet & Hecla, a stock sold originally at \$60 per share, paid last year \$80 per share dividends, and the stock is worth about \$800 per share now, and scores of similar instances can be quoted. \$1,000.00 invested in any of these mines at bedrock price pay from 2 per cent. to 20 per cent. per month dividends.

\$1,000.00 invested at original price in Homestake brings an income of \$500.00 per month.

\$1,000.00 invested at original price in Alaska Treadwell brings an income of \$375.00 per month.

\$1,000.00 invested at original price in Calumet & Hecla brings an income of \$1,000.00 per month.

\$1,000.00 invested at original price in Granite Mountain brings an income of \$5,000.00 per month.

And a long list can be added of mines paying from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. dividends per month.

The Lillie Mae Gold Mining Co.

Offers an opportunity unheard of in the annals of Mining. The greatest experts in America state that there is enough ore in sight to guarantee a net profit of over \$100,000. This sum is necessary to fully develop and equip the property in order to open up and obtain its hidden millions. The common stock is not offered for sale, and only sufficient of the treasury stock to obtain the needed funds, and this stock at 50 cents a share under agreement that every dollar of first money taken from the mine above actual expenses is to be returned to purchasers of treasury stock until all their money is refunded. This leaves the purchasers of this stock with their holdings free, and these holdings double the amount invested, and if the approximate value of the mine is not overestimated their holdings will represent twenty times the investment.

SPECIAL OFFER:

The management realizes that many will desire to purchase stock in excess of the amount they are able to pay for at once. It has been determined to give such an opportunity to do so in the following manner:

As long as any fraction of the 200,000 shares of preferred stock remains unsold the purchasers can subscribe for the number of shares desired and pay one-quarter down, one-quarter in thirty days, one-quarter in sixty days, one-quarter in ninety days.

To Small Investors.

The opportunities here offered are not confined to the capitalists, but men and women in humble walks of life can by small investment earn for themselves a comfortable income. It is a well-known fact that Colorado City, Denver, Cripple Creek and the entire great Rocky mountain region contain hundreds among their population, formerly clerks, stenographers, mechanics, in a word, bread-winners, following every vocation, who by purchasing a few shares of mining stock were made rich in many instances. Taking the most expert opinion obtainable, the property is expected to pay an interest of 10 per cent. on \$10,000.00. Now see what an investment of \$25.00 would do. First, you would get the \$25.00 back, and then no doubt reinvest it in common stock, which would give you seventy-five shares—par value \$1.00 each. This would earn you \$52.00 a year, or over 200 per cent. Even \$5.00 invested in the same manner would earn you over \$10.00 a year, while \$250.00 would earn a net income sufficient to keep a small family. At any rate the return of your money is assured, leaving you your stock absolutely free. Therefore, no matter how small or great the income may be, it will prove to be one instance where you would obtain something for nothing.



The Lillie Mae Gold Mining Company, in offering a limited number of preferred shares of stock at 50 cents per share (par value \$1.00), are under contract to return to the purchasers of said stock the full amount paid in by them out of the first returns from the mine; this before any other dividends are declared, before any salaries are paid to the officers of the Company, before any moneys whatever are paid out, except the actual cost of mining. There are two reasons for this. First, there is wealth enough in the mine for all concerned, the property being valued conservatively at \$10,000,000; second, it is with the desire to immediately obtain the necessary funds to put in needed machinery to work the mine that prompts the Company to make an offer so unprecedented. YOUR MONEY RETURNED, LEAVING YOUR STOCK ABSOLUTELY FREE.

Why the Return of Your Money Is Assured.

Mr. Wm. A. Akers, one of the great mining engineers of the country, after making an exhaustive examination of the property, reports as follows: "That the property has genuine merit cannot for a moment be questioned. Under intelligent management it is safe to assume that over \$100,000 profit can be taken out, even if the values did not extend below the present deepest shaft, LEAVING LARGE POSSIBILITIES BELOW THIS." In a word, Mr. Akers found that enough ore was in sight, that is, uncovered, opened up, to net a profit of over \$100,000. Less than this sum is necessary to put in adequate machinery, and it is upon this basis that the Company feels absolutely safe in guaranteeing the return of the money paid for the preferred stock offered, out of the \$100,000 in sight, which it is only necessary to convert into coin to do so. Read carefully the following:

CLAIMS EMBRACED.

The property is known as the Rattlesnake and Opportunity Group of Mines, located in Sierra county, New Mexico, eighteen miles from Lake Valley, the nearest railroad station. The property is not prospects, but developed mines, the Company having in hand the smelting reports, bullion receipts and data necessary to accurately determine the output and the value of the ores. The great possibilities are evidenced by the following: Mr. Akers, in making up his statement of the last 5,762 tons of ore, gives the net receipts per ton at \$53.94. It costs from \$12.00 to \$22.00 to smelt the ore, this expense made up of wagon hauling, freights, smelting charges, etc.; whereas, if the proper machinery was on the ground this cost could be reduced to \$2.00 per ton. THIS SAVING ALONE PRESENTS A SUM SUFFICIENT TO ENRICH ANY CORPORATION BEYOND AVARICE, expose a well-defined vein that gives evidence of great permanency and is easily traced throughout the entire length of the claim. The question of permanency with depth is past speculation, as the continuity of ore both as to size and value can be seen.

THE COMPANY.

The personnel of the Lillie Mae Gold Mining Company is a sufficient guarantee that the affairs of the Company will be conducted upon a strictly conservative basis.

The incorporators and directors are well known, Messrs. Hopper and Galles are expert miners, therefore there is every reason to believe that the affairs of the Company will be conducted to the best interest of all concerned. The greatest possible success that could result from expert and honest management will undoubtedly be achieved.

Plans and Purposes of the Lillie Mae Gold Mining Co.

The articles of incorporation provide for placing one-third of the entire capital stock of the Company in the treasury as treasury stock. The article also provides that 200,000 shares or less of treasury stock, par value \$1.00, are to be sold at 50 cents per share, and that each share so sold carries with it a contract that the purchase price of these shares is to be returned to the holder of treasury stock out of the first returns received from the mine; this is to be done before any other dividend is declared. The proceeds from sale of this treasury stock are to be used for the purpose of putting the property in condition for successful operation and equipping it with proper machinery, etc., to be used in the development of the mine. It has been determined to continue the sinking shafts and running drafts along the veins until several hundred thousand tons of ore are blocked out. This plan is recommended by experts in order to determine beyond the question of a doubt the character of all the ores secured. By doing this the Company will be enabled to determine the proper machinery, that is, the machinery necessary and adapted to the treating of all the ores. By this step conclusions can be reached as accurately as if one proposed to obtain machinery for treating different cereals. Another feature that enters into the calculations of the Company is the treating of custom ores. That is to say, ores produced by other mines, which accurate investigation shows that it will be possible to pay all expenses of operation with the profits accruing from the treatment of outside ores. There is no great difference in treating 100 tons of ore and 200 tons of ore daily, and by having a large amount of ore developed in connection with custom ores, the Company is confident such a combination plant would easily make 10 per cent. interest on \$10,000,000 with a mining possibility of even paying 50 per cent. profit on the sum named. It will readily appear that there is no exaggeration in these conclusions, when it is stated that the immense tonnage of ores mined in this district are forced to pay, including wagon charges, freights and smelting charges, from \$12 to \$22 per ton; whereas with proper machinery on the ground these ores can be treated at an expense of \$2 per ton. Thus it will only be necessary for the Company to reduce the prevailing price even 25 per cent. in order to secure all the custom ore in the vicinity. It will be seen from this that the treatment of one hundred tons of custom ore at even \$10 per ton would net the Company \$800 daily, aside from the immense output of its own property. These facts place the enterprise strictly upon a basis of commercial safety, as there is no element of risk whatever, even in any developed property containing much less valuable ores.

Modern machinery has revolutionized mining, and in order for one to realize to a reasonable extent the possibilities in the Opportunity and Rattlesnake Group of mines, it is but necessary to mention that the famous Homestake Mine has been, and is, paying a dividend of \$100,000 monthly with ores that AVERAGE LESS THAN \$4 PER TON. The average value of the first-class ores of the Opportunity and Rattlesnake Groups, taking the gross smelting returns, amount to \$68 per ton, SEVENTEEN TIMES THE VALUE OF ONE OF THE GREATEST MINES IN THE COUNTRY.

The average value of the ores of the second-class in concentrates is \$22 per ton, which even makes the second-class ore SEVEN TIMES GREATER IN ITS VALUE THAN THE ORE OF THE FAMOUS HOMESTAKE.

"Nothing Risked Nothing Won."

This is an opportunity where the usual risk is eliminated, as the money paid for treasury stock is returned before the Company can declare a cent of dividends. You and others who subscribe the necessary \$100,000.00 are not only protected by a developed mine, which experts declare to be reasonably worth \$3,000,000.00, with the possibility of its being worth \$10,000,000.00 (ten millions); but as a sufficient amount of uncovered ore that the greatest expert declares to be worth net over \$100,000.00 is in sight, and has been measured with the accuracy as you would measure a bin of corn, the return of your money is assured, leaving you your stock absolutely free.

"Nothing Risked, Yet You Win."

Do You Know

That \$50.00 Invested in Treasury Stock is Not Only
Guaranteed to be Returned, But May Earn You an
Annual Income of Thousands?

Look at this partial list of dividends:

The Comstock Lode has paid dividends amounting to.....	\$516,680,435
Calumet & Hecla has paid dividends amounting to.....	75,000,000
Ontario has paid dividends amounting to.....	14,000,000
Granite Mountain has paid dividends amounting to.....	13,000,000
Homestake has paid dividends amounting to.....	10,000,000
Alaska Treadwell has paid dividends amounting to.....	5,000,000
Silver King has paid dividends amounting to.....	4,000,000
Parrott has paid dividends amounting to.....	5,000,000

And shares in these various Companies have advanced from 10 cents to \$75.00 in less than two years.

There is more money made to-day in legitimate mining by 1,000 per cent. than in any other way.

A Personal Note from Mr. Turner, President of the Company.

TO THE PUBLIC:

The difficulty to be overcome before the property can be put upon a dividend earning basis is the lack of machinery necessary in order to save an expense item alone amounting to a sum several times larger than the entire value of the ores of many of the best paying mines in the country.

Realizing that the sum must be adequate, I pledge that not one cent subscribed will be expended for any purpose unless the sum considered necessary, to-wit: \$60,000, is made up. And should the subscription fall short of this sum, the amount subscribed by each and every individual will be returned in full. (Signed) OSCAR TURNER.

MAIL THIS.

Lillie Mae Gold Mining Co.,

Sherley Building, Louisville, Ky.

THE HON. OSCAR TURNER, President:

Dear Sir: Kindly send me the prospectus of the LILLIE MAE GOLD MINING CO., together with subscription blank, and if, after investigation, I find that I have every reason to believe that the amount invested by me will be returned in full, leaving me double amount of stock free of any cost, I will send my subscription for about _____ shares.

Name _____

Address _____

TIME is the important factor. If we had time in which to raise the money, no such offer would be necessary. Delay means possibly not only our loss but yours as well. Act at once by determining the limit of the amount you are able to turn loose temporarily and fill in the blank furnished, forwarding same as addressed. Remember, small subscriptions will not be ignored. The dollar of the laborer will earn him as much and be returned along with the dollars of the capitalist. Act promptly.

Lillie Mae Gold Mining Co.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 5.—The banks have been kept busy this week, though there has been

The market continues to present the peculiar feature of being weak, with selling appearing not coming from commission houses, who are busy carrying a very moderate list of sales. The general public is inclined to be more inclined to take hold of stocks at these prices, but the continued depression keeps them out of the market. The market is inclined to be more away from the depressing influence of the general weakness in Amalgamated Copper and one or two other stocks. It is difficult to determine what is the underlying cause of this depression was caused by conditions affecting the market of which there is no public knowledge. It is also possible that the depression is due to speculative interests in connection with the conditions not yet made public. In any case some support to the market will not obtain under these conditions. It is probable that there is a large short interest which will have paper profits, but any buying orders, especially in the railroads, would find few stocks available. It is possible that this situation in its position it will cover the stock by

RAILROAD TIME-TABLES

tion of overcapitalization and ability to continue dividends in any but the most prosperous times have received renewed attention, and parallels are drawn with the experience of railroad corporations under the earlier financial methods of the country and the bankruptcies and reorganizations in reaching sound condition of organization. Money market conditions have

New Orleans.—Bank \$1 per \$1,000 premium;
commercial, \$1.50(1.5) discount.
St. Louis.—1% discount bid; par asked.
Cincinnati.—15% discount.
Chicago.—20% discount.

—♦—♦—♦—

Weekly Bank Statement.

New York, Oct. 8.—The statement of the ad-

[illegible]

Wt. 2.75 lb. head; marker, good; 430 Lams; steady; 3p 3.75 lb. 0; lambs 4.75 lb. 0; dressed mutton per lb.; dressed lambs 6.00 lb. 0; Hogs—weight 6.5 lb.; about one deck on sale; Western home \$2.50.

Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 5.—Hogs—Stew and lower \$4.25 lb. 0; Cattle steady at \$3.75 lb. 0; Sheep steady at \$2.25 lb. 0; Lambs steady at \$2.25 lb. 0.

New York Dry Goods.
New York, Oct. 5.—Print cloth market firm, fair demand. In brown speckings and drills market to firm. Other specks extremely and firm. American cotton yarns eddies much heavier and sturdier tone. Worsted to firm. Woolen yarns quiet.

Each Capsule bears the name **WINTERSMITH**

Beware of useless counterfeits.

Ask for Wintersmith's Chili Tonic.

HIGH LIVING.

Prices of Food Products To Be Advanced.

BIG CONSUMPTION BLAMED.

BEEF, PORK, POULTRY, MILK AND GROCERIES WILL COST MORE.

SERIOUS EFFECT ON THE POOR.

Chicago, Oct. 5.—The Chronicle says: Food products of every kind are about to undergo another marked advance in prices.

The meat market is affected because the packers have discovered an unusual falling off in the supply of steers and other cattle. With an average supply of about 100,000 head, the supply men say that the shortage of beef will be felt equally in other meat lines.

By a singular coincidence the milk suppliers announce that they must demand a higher rate from the public for the lactical liquid, beginning November 1. The Illinois Milk Dealers' Association, which practically dictates the milk trade, is behind the movement and there is little likelihood of a break. Tickets calling for a quart of milk will be sold after November 1 at the rate of fourteen for the usual price of the present charge of \$1 for sixteen tickets.

Packers Discuss Beef Famine.

The beef famine that is threatening the city is supposed to have had its origin in New York, and as Chicago is the source and center of the supply, its escape was considered impossible. Though rumors of scarcity had been rife for some time, it was only yesterday that an authoritative admission of the subject was made by Chicago packers. The shortage is said to be alarming.

Telegraphic reports from the East declared that the New York butchers, wholesale and retail, blamed Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Nelson Morris & Co., and the Cudahy Packing Company, the firms known to the trade as the "big four," for the higher prices. But it is denied by representatives of those concerns that they are in any combine or trust to curtail the supply and raise the prices skyward. They point out that the beef famine has its origin in two conspicuous causes—one the increased foreign demand on account of the expansion of American trade; the other and most obvious the falling off in corn feeding to cattle because of the high price that the farmer obtains for his corn crop.

Serious Effect On the Poor.

A sequel to the shortage is the falling off in the demand for meats among the poor.

It is the pronounced view of many packers and butchers that the high prices will continue to be paid up to the time the shortage is relieved. It was announced that in New York several of the meat dealers were being driven out of the market because of this serious phase of the trade question involved has not yet been reached, but the feeling is prevalent that at the present time the necessities of the poor citizens to buy the costly meat supplies will have disastrous results among small traders.

Says Farmers Were Napping.

"There is a famine in the beef trade and the prices have gone up," said Mr. Anderson, of the firm of Gerson & Anderson, 26 Fulton street. "Personally, I prefer not to blame either the packers or the traders who have sent corn soaring. I think it is likely that the American farmer, not foreseeing that he was to be called upon to feed the whole world, was caught napping for once and simply did not proceed to obtain enough cattle during the past summer and spring."

A representative of Armour & Co., said: "It is about correct to say that the packers have not been corn-fed for the beef market. But that is something they will be righted the moment the farmers realize that it is pay them about as well as the next thing if they feed their corn to beef cattle. I will admit that the large packing firms of this or any other city are to be blamed for not feeding the world, but not even such a slim bond as a gentlemen's agreement." In the contrary, he knows, business rivalry prevails in the trade.

Fears Prices Will Go Higher.

"It looks as if the working people are not buying as much meat as formerly," said Isaac Hess, of Hess & Co., Fulton market. "Good beef, I fear, will go still higher, and, of course, that will carry the whole market for meats up many paces."

"They are sending the best beef to Europe and Asia," said Philip Jaeger, 26 Fulton market. "Steaks and other cuts that used to sell for ten to twelve cents a pound at retail are now as high as fourteen to sixteen cents."

"Never in all the years I have been in the business has the price charged by packers for the more marketable qualities of beef been so high," said W. E. Cudney, of Cudney & Co., a corresponding clerk of O'Neill, of the Chicago Federation of Labor. "I am in favor of a labor movement for a corresponding horizontal rise in the workingman's wages everywhere."

Wants Wages Up In Proportion.

Labor leaders say the falling off in the beef purchases is traceable to the failure of the wage-earner to get any increase in pay that would make up for the increased cost of meat.

"My wife tells me that not only beef but everything needed in the house of the workman has gone up 15 to 20 per cent. of late," said Dr. Thurston, leading the lead forward, while his face beamed with genuine affection, "this is Miss Almida Juninga, one of my old sheep." (Harper's Magazine.)

A Theological Introduction.

Venerable Dr. Thurston, who is much more at home in the mazes of theology than in the amenities of social life, not long ago was introducing a younger clergyman, a handsome widower, a former parishioner of his own, no longer young, and extremely sensitive to the fact that "brother" said Dr. Thurston, leading the lead forward, while his face beamed with genuine affection, "this is Miss Almida Juninga, one of my old sheep." (Harper's Magazine.)

BIG SURPLUS.

President Roosevelt Faces a Serious Question.

DANGER TO THE NATION.

REDUCTION IN TAXES OR INCREASE IN EXPENDITURES

MUST BE ARRANGED SOON.

Chicago, Oct. 5.—A Washington telegram to the Tribune says:

President Roosevelt's first financial problem is to be that of having too much money on hand. It is a difficulty which does not embarrass many countries, but which seems to have become chronic in the United States. The dangers arising from a large surplus, according to Treasury experts, are twofold—first, the fact that every dollar drawn into the Treasury is taken out of general circulation, and, secondly, the fact that the mere existence of a large sum of money lying idle in the Treasury serves as an incentive to members of Congress to vote for laws for the reduction of the national debt.

Under the present national bank system Government bonds have become an actual necessity, because on them is based exclusively the circulation issued by the national banks. A large percentage of the outstanding bonds of the Government run for a long term of years.

The refunding operations carried on after the Spanish War have retired the greater portion of the short time bonds, so that of the loan of 1904, which is redeemable after February 1 of that year, there is now outstanding only a little over \$20,000,000. Holders of bonds will not sell them back to the Government at a penny less than their value as long time securities.

As it is impossible to buy bonds therefore the problem which President Roosevelt is called upon to solve involves either a radical reduction in the rate of taxation or a corresponding increase in the annual expenditures, or, finally, some system by which the Government surplus may be kept in active circulation among the people to whom it belongs.

Out in the War Revenue Tax Is Not Sufficient.

The surplus of the first three months of this fiscal year has amounted to \$1,000,000 in round numbers. At the same rate the surplus for the whole year would be about \$44,000,000. This would be a reduction in the surplus of only \$11,000,000, as compared with last year.

When the revenue reduction act was passed last winter it was estimated that the reduction in the Government receipts would amount to fully \$40,000,000. The actual reduction in the revenue receipts for the first quarter of last year exceeded those of the first three months of this fiscal year by \$20,000,000.

The President naturally will have to call for more money. In Chicago the revenue receipts for the first quarter of last year exceeded those of the first three months of this fiscal year by \$20,000,000.

The President naturally will have to call for more money. In Chicago the revenue receipts for the first quarter of last year exceeded those of the first three months of this fiscal year by \$20,000,000.

Brewers Want Reduction; Others Would Spend Cash.

There will be two elements at the next session attacking the surplus from different points of view. The brewers' lobby already has announced its intention of securing a further reduction of the tax on beer. The brewers insist upon getting the tax down where it was before the war, which would be \$1 per barrel. On the other hand, the friends of various schemes involving large expenditures will oppose any reduction in taxation because it might injure the industry of the country.

In this way the friends of the Nicaragua canal, of the Ship Subsidy scheme, of a whole nest of public building projects, and of the diversified River and Harbor bill, all will be in the line together for the express purpose of preserving the surplus and opposing the reduction of taxation. They propose to let the receipts stand as they are and to reduce the surplus by the expedient method of spending the money in the quickest possible time.

The advocates of these different schemes have a strong argument at their disposal because they are able to show that in the case of a Government which is spending over half a billion dollars a year the surplus of about \$60,000,000 is no more than common prudence would dictate.

At the same time it is a serious thing that the available cash balance of the Treasury to-day, eliminating all trust funds entirely, amounts to the enormous sum of \$196,622,232. Much more than half of this is kept in circulation because the balance in the depository National Bank now amounts to the unusually large sum of \$101,025,903.

Members of the Senate and House who have held here since President Roosevelt came to the White House seem to unite in the belief that the regulation of the financial policy of the Government will be the first important question to be decided by Congress. The Public Building and River and Harbor Committee have already formed a definite alliance and between them they could cut up \$100,000,000 of the trust funds and leave little in the Treasury for the Ship Subsidy and the Nicaragua canal, both of which are the pet projects of the "big bill" next winter.

The Shark Holds the Record.

For long-distance swimming the shark may be said to hold the record, as he can outstrip the swiftest ships apparently without effort, swimming and playing around them, and even on the lookout for prey. The dolphin, another fast-swimming fish—a near relative of the shark—can also outstrip the swiftest ships. The Spanish mackerel is one of the fastest of food fishes, and cuts the water like a yacht. Predators such as generally the fastest swimmers.

UNIQUE.

Career of "Jack" Haverly Minstrel.

MADE AND LOST MILLIONS.

ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING CHARACTERS

OF THE AMERICAN STAGE.

Chicago, Oct. 5.—The career of "Jack" Haverly, who died in Salt Lake on Saturday, was unique. He was born about 1843 at Bellefonte, O., and had to fight his way from the start. His father was an American and his mother an Englishwoman, and they died when he had inherited the best traits of both.

At fifteen he began to sell newspapers and soon got a railroad route. This took him to Toledo, where he opened a news depot, and everything he touched turned to money. By the time he was eighteen he had made \$10,000. He then bought a show, and he had the money with which to do it.

The first attempt was a minstrel show, and was a success. "Happy" Cal Wagner, in deep distress, happened to meet him one day. He was dead broke and had no money. Haverly would have to walk home with an unpaid board bill. Haverly made up his mind to do the show with all right, and that was the end of the matter. He offered to lend Wagner the money he needed if he would employ him as manager. This proposition was made, it must be remembered, by an eighteen-year-old newsboy to a veteran showman.

Reckless In Expenditures.

The offer was accepted, and Haverly, in characteristic fashion, plunged in at the old-time reckless manner. For he was ready to spend almost any sum to secure the best attractions. He was the pioneer in this policy, and scored a brilliant success.

In 1867 Wagner and Haverly separated, and the former was benefited by the falling out, for in a short time he had organized "Haverly's Minstrels" and was on the road with them. He was the show to Chicago, and he decided that he should found the place where he should live.

He leased Haverly's Theater for his minstrel show, and his profits amounted to \$125,000. Then he built the old Adelphi Theater, where the First National Bank now stands. This was the heyday of minstrelsy, and the performances caused a furor in Chicago.

It was necessary to buy tickets a week ahead, and every one was wearing Haverly hats, Haverly shoes and Haverly neckties.

He had control of the new Columbia Theater, where he was successful with opera bouffe. Then he secured the Madison-street Theater, and began to branch out in other cities. In San Francisco, he secured the Grand Opera-house, the Bush-street Theater and the Stock Market Theater. In Philadelphia, he secured the Chestnut-street Theater, and the Lyceum Theater. In New York, he secured, one after another, the Grand Central Theater, the Forty-fourth-street Theater, the Fifth-avenue Theater, Niblo's Garden and the Brooklyn Theater. His daily income was somewhere between \$10,000 and \$20,000, and he longed for new worlds to conquer.

He bought a lot of silver mines near Leadville and opened Haverly's Mining Exchange, on Clark street. Then, just for amusement, he spent \$500,000 in securing the Washington Park ground and opened Haverly's Jockey Club and Driving Park. He had acquired \$3,000,000 and was ready to begin his speculations.

Strike At Cripple Creek.

During one of his trips to Cripple Creek he is credited with having struck rich on Bull Hill, near Cripple Creek, Col. He was noted all through his long and varied career for the warmth of the friendships he formed, and for the devotion of his employees to his interests.

During the formative days of his career, Daniel Frohman was one of his "hired men." Daniel Frohman was one of his "hired men." Daniel Frohman was one of his "hired men."

Undismayed by the failure he at once organized Haverly's Mastodon Minstrels, of unheard-of numbers and talents, and started out to conquer the world anew. A characteristic stroke was the leasing of Her Majesty's Theater, London, for seventeen weeks. He then came to Chicago, Brooklyn and San Francisco. For years he was the partner and comrade of Col. Mapleson, and after his death he was the first bow before an American audience under Haverly's management.

A New Shade For Hair.

It is interesting to know that the Parisians have a new shade of brown for their hair which is peculiarly becoming to French people, who have ever a fancy to dress in brown.

Coup In Advertising.

When all was ready the entire crew went out in the dead of night and placed London from end to end with

DEMOCRAT FOR FEDERAL JUDGE

IN VACANT ALABAMA DISTRICT

First Step In President Roosevelt's New Southern Policy Will Be the Appointment of Former Gov. Jones.

Chicago, Oct. 5.—[Special.]—Walter Wellman, telegraphing from Washington to the Record-Herald to-night, says: "President Roosevelt to-day decided to appoint to the vacant District Judgeship of Alabama former Gov. Thomas Goode Jones, of that State. The appointment will be announced Monday."

"Gov. Jones is a Democrat in good standing. He served as Governor of Alabama from 1890 to 1894, and his administration was distinguished for suppression of lawlessness and also for twice raising the tax rate in the face of strong opposition in order to preserve the financial credit of the State. Gov. Jones is a lawyer of fine attainments and he is well qualified for the post for which he has been selected. During the Civil War he served with distinction in the Confederate army."

"The appointment of Gov. Jones is regarded here as a precedent of great importance. It marks out the path which President Roosevelt has decided to follow in Southern appointments. The best available men for Federal offices will be chosen, regardless of their political affiliations."

"Southern Democrats are delighted with the President's decision to appoint Gov. Jones, and predict that if the President pursues the policy which he has entered upon it will bring about a great change of sentiment among the best Southern people."

Dr. Eble Entertains.

The Louisville Odontological Society was entertained by Dr. Max M. Eble at his office in the Equitable building last night. Dr. Eble read a paper on porcelain inlay, which was discussed by the nine members of the society present. At 11 o'clock the party went to the Louisville Hotel, where a banquet was served.

Some people cannot take quinine.

They should try Winterson's Tonic for Colds and Grip.

Take Winterson's Chill Tonic.

EX-GOV. THOS. G. JONES.

By FIDELITY TRUST AND SAFETY VAULT COMPANY.

The Greatest Autumn Absolute Auction Sale

Beginning Monday, Oct. 7, 1901, at 3 O'clock P. M.

Central East End Sale.

Tuesday, October 8, Beginning Promptly at 3 O'clock.

Upon premises, No. 130 First street, between Green and Walnut streets. We will sell the house formerly occupied by "Young Women's Boarding Home." Large, well-built, with halls and about twenty-six rooms; good brick stable on rear of lot. Large lot. A fine investment for right party.

At 3:30 O'clock.

No. 1125 Sixth street, near St. Catherine. We will sell this well-built, three-story brick house, containing eight rooms and bath, stone foundation, metal roof, all city improvements made. Lot 30x120 feet, well set in fruit.

At 4 O'clock.

Zane street lots, between Fifth and Sixth streets, 25x300 feet on south side, beginning 25 feet east of alley east of Sixth street.

At 4:30 O'clock.

Beautiful sixteenth-street lot, 50x125 feet, being the first vacant lot on east side of Sixth street north of Breckinridge street.

At 5 O'clock.

No. 1233 Floyd street, corner of Camp street, containing a three-story frame building, seven rooms and bath; nice yard, 30x150 feet. All city improvements made. A good home or investment.

At 5:30 O'clock.

A nice building lot, 24x100 feet, on west side Preston, opposite Merritt street. Also a nice lot on west side of Preston street, just north of Woodbine, 30x120 feet, well set in fruit.

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